JHANSI.

Supplementary notes and statistics to

VOLUME XXIV

OF THE

District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh

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Printed by the Superintendent, Government Press, United Provinces.

1916.

Corrections to be made in the Gazetteer of Jhansi district.

Page 1, *lines* 4 *and* 5.—*For* " that part . . . Bundelkhand " *read* " the Jhansi Division. "

Page 6, *line* 6.—*Add* after ' Punchh, ' and footnote, now in Jalaun district.

Page 10, *line* 5.—*For* ' thirty ' *read* ' sixty '.

Page 10, *line* 14.—*For* ' after a course miles ' *read* " after a course on the border of or through the district of nearly 140 miles.

Page 10, *lines* 20-22.—*For* ' and the cascade . . . spectacle," *read* " At Bandron 6 miles N. W. of Jakhora are the falls known as Karkarao. Here the Betwa cuts its way through a long dyke of volcanic rock, purple brown in colour and showing the normal prismatic structure. Except during the rains the whole river runs through a narrow gorge close to the Gwalior bank to a sort of cauldron perhaps twenty yards square out of which the water passes by two openings, the larger ten feet, the smaller three feet wide ; from these openings there is a fall of fifteen feet into a deep pool followed by another gorge. The falls face east ; and close to them is another passage, dry when the river is at its ordinary cold weather level, leading to another pool called the Baoli, over which is a natural arch."

Page 10, *last line.*—*Omit* second ' o ' in ' Oorchha '.

(1) *Page* 11, *line* 2—*Delete* ' and '

(2) *Page* 11, *line* 2.—*After* ' Lalitpur road ' *add* ' and immediately below the weir at Dhukwan on the Babina Nathi Khera road. '

(3) *Page* 11, *line* 8.—*After* ' six inches ' *add* " and that flood appears to have been from one to two feet below the flood of 1869 which appears to be the highest of which there is any record ".

(4) *Page* 11, *line* 26.—*After* ' Hamirpur ' *insert* " and a causeway for the Jhansi-Nowgong road at Deori. It is dammed at Lachura where are the headworks of the Dhasan Canal, and at Pahari opposite Deori, to form a second storage reservoir for that

(5) *Page* 11, *line* 27.—*For* 'Ghat Lachura' *read* 'Rura'.

Page 11, *lines* 30-31.—*For* 'Near Madanpur' *read* 'some 20 miles N. N. W. of Saugor town'.

Page 11, *line* 33.—*Delete* "west".

Page 11, *line* 35.—*For* 'twenty' *read* 'forty'.

Page 12, *line* 6.—*For* 'Chaich' *read* 'Chench'.

Page 12, *line* 13.—*For* 'seventeen' *read* 'twenty-five'.

Page 12, *line* 16.—*For* 'It' *read* 'its'.

Page 12, *line* 31.—*For* 'Situated' *read* 'suited'.

Page 12, *line* 38.—*For* 'Kachneh' *read* 'Kachneo'.

Page 13, *line* 2.—*Before* 'Bijaipura' *insert* 'Bar, Jakhora.'

Page 13, *line* 17.—*For* 'is' *read* 'was'.

Page 13, *line* 18.—*After* 'important' *add* 'until the recent construction of the lakes at Garhmau and Siaori'.

Page 13, *line* 20.—*After* 'Haibatpura' *add* 'in pargana Garautha'.

Page 14, *line* 4.—*For* 'each' *read* 'the' and *add* after 'succession' 'as at Raksa in pargana Jhansi'.

Page 15, *line* 35.—*For* 'ravine' *read* 'rock'.

Page 18, *line* 35.—*For* '75' *read* '70'.

Page 19, *line* 2.—*After* 'property' *add* 'though the trees are still recorded as Government property'.

Page 20, *line* 24—*After* 'Banda' *insert* † and *add* a foot note.

† The management of the Moth forests, consisting of 70 separate plots varying in area from one to 250 acres was transferred back to the Collector in 1908 and they are managed through the revenue staff and the zamindars of the villages within whose boundaries they lie. The zamindars being rightholders in these forests are bound legally to protect them.

Page 21, *lines* 3 and 4.—*For* 'and . . . rest by' *read* 'by Mr. Goudge, Assistant Settlement Officer, and defined in'.

Page 21, (2) *line* 5.—*After* 'Gazette' *add* "In certain villages, portions of whose lands had been acquired as reserved forests or which bordered on the area reserved, rights were recognized to a certain amount of free timber for agricultural purposes and to the grazing of a certain number of cattle at cheap rates. These rights were the subject of further discussion in 1908 when rates were fixed definitely limiting the

amount of timber allowed and the number of cattle permitted to graze at privileged rates. Finally in 1911, the rules were again revised and the lists of the villages entitled to privileges were again amended.

Under the existing rules the privileged villages are permitted to graze the number of cattle noted against each at the rate of three pies per cow, a buffalo counting as two cows while all other villages pay four annas per cow."

Page 23, *line* 19.—*For* 'Sanyar' *read* 'Sainyar'.

Page 23, *line* 22.—*Delete* "Sold at auction . . . or ".

Page 24, *line* 18.—*For* 'mummularia' *read* 'nummularia'.

Page 24, *line* 25.—*For* ';' substitute '.'

Page 24, *lines* 26 and 27—*Delete* and insert "Recently the firm of Messrs. Abbott Brothers has imported stone cutting machinery and is beginning to quarry on a commercial scale. The granite is of excellent quality being reported better than that of Aberdeen, in fact it is so hard that the machinery used for cutting Aberdeen granite is found to be scarcely capable of dealing with it. But railway freights are so high that the Aberdeen stone can be landed at Bombay cheaper than that from Jhansi in spite of the fact that the cost at Jhansi is much lower than at Aberdeen. The Jhansi stone is being used for the headworks of the Upper Ganges Canal at Hardwar".

Page 24, *line* 31.—*After* 'Soapstone' *add* '(steatite)'.

Page 25, *line* 4.—*After* 'Jhansi' *insert*:—Selenite has been found in a few places in the north of Garautha. Crystals are found scattered through a peculiar friable clay in the ravines of Gokal and Gonti. In Gokal it occurs in the Bira Nala and in Gonti along theגararyao and Usraiti Nalas. The local name for selenite is usraith or harsonth while the clay in which it occurs is known as 'gajar mitti.' (For further details see records of Geological Survey XL.)

Page 25, *line* 10.—*After* 'Madaura' *insert* "All this sandstone is of the red variety.

Page 25, *line* 21.—*After* 'steatite' *insert* "known locally as "gora patthar".

Page 25, *line* 24.—*For* 'to' *read* 'as far as'.

Page 25, *line* 32.—*For* "Four" *read* "very few, two or three being situated at Solda and one occasional working at Sonrai or Kurrat."

Page 25, *line* 35.—*After* 'forest' *insert.* 'The conditions of working used to be that for . . . '

Page 25, *line* 36.—*For* 'is' *read* 'was'.

Page 25, *line* 37.—*For* 'requires' *read* 'required'.

Page 25, *line* 38.—*For* 'proviso' *read* 'provisos'.

Page 26, *line* 1.—*For* 'are' *read* 'were' and *after* 'cut' *add* 'and that cutting was confined to an area of one square mile'.

Page 26, *line* 3.—*After* 'time' *add* 'But the Forest Department has now raised the charges to Rs. 2 per annum for ore for one furnace, and 8 annas per acre for the right to cut certain kinds and sizes of trees from that area. This almost trebles the cost of production, and will probably finally kill the industry'.

Page 26, *line* 4.—*For* 'like . . . thick' *read* 'of dried mud about four feet high and three feet in diameter'.

Page 26, *line* 35.—*After* 'iron' *add* 'Iron ore has also been mined near Uldhana Khurd and near Amoda, both places in pargana Madaura. It was smelted in other places in the district, such as Nathi Khera and Jer (10 miles south of Barwasagar), the ore coming from Dhaurra in Orchha.

Page 27, *line* 20.—*For* "have never been worked" *read* "were never worked until the year 1909 when a firm called 'The Jabalpur Prospecting Syndicate' took out a licence to work them. The firm started operations early in 1912 and has discovered copper ore with indications of silver, and by 1913 had succeeded in extracting a few hundred weights of metallic copper.

Page 27, *line* 24.—*Before* "The only" *insert* "Until recently (see page 24,)" . . . and *for* 'is' *read* 'was'.

Page 27, *line* 28.—*Delete* "generally . . . day' and add after 'cartage' in *line* 29 "generally used now, as it doubtless was then, for ordinary buildings, and very little carving is now done at all".

Page 28, *line* 30.—*For* "Rs. 10 a head" *read* "Rs. 15 a head when caught or killed anywhere outside the re-

serve forests and Rs. 30 when caught or killed inside that area ".

Page 29, *lines* 6-7.—*For* " also . . . jungles " *read* " is also numerous and most destructive ".

Page 29, *line* 19.—*For* ' sarus ' *read* ' saras '.

Page 29, *line* 25.—*Before* ' kalanbans ' *insert* ' rohu '.

Page 29, *line* 27.—*Delete* ' rohu '.

Page 30, *line* 6.—*For* ' Saugor and Banda ' *read* ' Jalaun, Saugor and Banda '.

Page 30, *line* 8.—*After* ' esteem ' *insert* " while the animals from Jalaun are for the most part bred in the eastern portion of Gwalior and neighbouring territories and only sold at the cattle market of Kunchh in Jalaun district ".

Page 30, *line* 14.—*After* ' Jhansi ' *insert* " A certain number of cattle are also bred in the extreme south-east along the Dhasan. This breed is known as ' Dangi '; its chief breeding grounds are however in Saugor ".

Page 31, *line* 4.—*For* ' 50 ' read ' 60 '.

Page 31, *line* 5.—*For* ' 60 ' *read* ' 80 '.

Page 31, *line* 5.—*For* ' cattle ' *read* ' bullocks '.

Page 31, *line* 6.—*For* ' 20 to 30 ' *read* ' 30 to 40 '.

Page 31, *line* 23.—*After* ' feeding ' *insert* " they are however most destructive to anything in the nature of tree growth and must be held largely responsible for the treeless character of large stretches of land. It is probable that the district would benefit by their complete extermination ".

Page 32, *line* 2.—*Delete* ' and '.

Page 32, *line* 3.—*After* ' rog ' *insert* ' blackquarter and Haemorrhagic septicaemia '.

Page 32, *line* 4.—*For* the ' latter ' *read* ' foot and mouth disease '.

Page 32, *line* 6.—*For* " Haemorrhagic septicaemia . . . occur " *read* " Sporadic cases of all diseases occur throughout the year ".

Page 32, *line* 7.—*After* ' maintains ' *add* ' a veterinary hospital at Jhansi in charge of a veterinary assistant and '.

Page 32, *line* 37.—*For* " The readings . . . walls " *read* " The readings now usually average somewhat lower than

before owing to the removal of the observing station from within the city walls to a more airy place outside'.

Page 33, *line* 17.—*For* 'as you . . . north' *read* 'from south to north.'

Page 33, *line* 20.—*After* 'department' *insert* "which now also records the rainfall at Parichha, Nadsia, Garhmau and Siaori".

Page 33, *lines* 20-21.—*For* "but does . . . limits" *read* "and fluctuates between fairly wide limits".

Page 33, *line* 25.—*For* "The most . . . on records" *read* "In the Sub-division the lowest falls on record occurred in".

Page 34, *line* 16.—*For* 'and 1900 when' *read* '1900 and 1906 in which last year it was the highest on record; in all of these years'.

Page 34, *line* 32.—*After* "only" *insert* "It is however a noteworthy fact brought out by analysis of mortality statistics in connection with recent investigations of malaria that the recorded death rate from malaria in Jhansi in the most malarious of the ten years ending with 1911 is very little more than it was in the least malarious year of the same period in Meerut and Muzaffarnagar".

Page 35, *line* 28.—*After* 'food' *insert* "There does not however appear to be any scientific foundation for these allegations".

Page 36, *line* 2.—*After* '1904' *add* 'Until the cold weather of 1911-12, when a somewhat severe epidemic broke out in Jhansi city. Scattered villages in Jhansi and Moth tahsils also suffered, and there were a few cases at Lalitpur'.

Page 37, *lines* 11-12.—*After* 'is' *insert* 'to a great extent' and *for* 'and the harvest . . . garnered' *read* 'but it is not fair to reproach the Bundelkhandi with laziness on this account: over a large part of the district the soil is black cotton: if the season is favourable, an excellent crop is obtained by little more than scratching the soil and putting in the seed, while if the rain fail or fall at inopportune times, nothing that the cultivator can do will give him a crop. The increase of irrigation is changing this slowly".

Page 37, *line* 14.—After 'hamlets' *read* 'a state of affairs largely due to the nature of the soil, as black soil is unhealthy

to live on and affords very bad foundations for houses of any sort.

Page 37, *line* 15.—*For* 'except in' *read* 'though mainly confined to'.

Page 37, *line* 16.—*For* 'is unknown' *read* 'is practised to some extent'.

Page 37, *lines* 17—20.—*Delete* 'one may . . . there is'.

Page 37, *line* 20.—*For* 'good husbandry' *read* 'Good husbandry is'.

Page 37, *line* 26.—*After* 'heard' *insert* 'throughout the cold weather'.

Page 38, *line* 13.—*For* 'heads are . . . November' *read* 'are cut at the beginning of November so as to leave about two to three feet of the stalks on the ground'.

Page 38, *line* 15.—*For* "The succulent . . . plants" *read* 'these'.

Page 38, *line* 17.—*For* 'uprooted' *read* 'pulled by hand, the hardness of the soil at the time they are gathered preventing anything in the shape of roots or earth being pulled up with the plants'.

Page 38, *line* 17.—*For* "In October . . . place" *read* "Rabi sowings often begin as early as the last week in September, and continue, according to the state of moisture of the land, until early in December".

Page 38, *lines* 23—25.—*For* 'where the crops . . . can' *read* "the capacity of the soil for retaining moisture is so great that in ordinary years a good crop is obtained without any irrigation which indeed is very rarely available in such areas".

Page 39, *line* 38.—*For* "Kakarwai" *read* "Kakarbai".

Page 41, *lines* 19—21.—*For* 'There . . . place' *read* "with the increasing facilities for irrigation this double cropped area should increase, especially so if, as there are grounds for hoping, rainy season irrigation, which is more easily arranged, is made use of for growing a larger area of rice".

Page 42, *line* 9.—*After* '68.61' *insert* 'per cent'.

Page 43, *line* 12.—*For* 'Mau' *read* 'Moth'.

Page 43, *line* 18.—*For* 'Many' *read* 'More than twenty'.

Page 43, *line* 22.—*Before* 'bansmati' *insert* 'bandila' and *for* 'and jhuns' *read* 'erni, jhuns and sarkar'.

Page 44, *line* 6.—*After* 'mixed' *add* 'Efforts are being made to increase the area sown with cotton, more especially of cotton sown after hot weather irrigation'.

Page 44, *line* 20.—*After* 'September' *add* "Two varieties, white, and black, are recognized, of which the former is slightly the more valuable."

Page 44, *line* 23.—*After* 'flowers' *add* 'Weight for weight ramtili sells for little more than half the price of tili.'

Page 44, *line* 26.—*After* 'Lalitpur' *add* 'It is almost entirely confined to the parwa soils in villages near the Betwa and Dhasan.'

Page 44, *line* 29.—*For* 'Several' *read* 'Over twenty'.

Page 44, *line* 30.—*For* 'cultivated' *read* 'are recognized'.

Page 45—*footnote, line* 3.—*For* 'that' *read* 'death.'

Page 46, *line* 6.—*After* 'dimunition' *add* 'and subsequent increase.'

Page 46, *line* 11.—*For* 'has not yet recovered' *read* 'is only now recovering.'

Page 46, *line* 11—*For* 'cultivation' *read* 'cultivation.'

Page 46, *line* 12.—*For* 'Some' *read* 'considerable.'

Page 46, *line* 13.—*For* 'during . . . 39, 887' *read* 'in 1911-12 the area has risen to 55,221.'

Page 46, *line* 15.—*For* '28,536' *read* '41,805' and *after* 'total' *insert* 'a remarkable sign of the recovery of confidence in wheat is seen in the fact that during the year 1911-12 no less than 82,747 acres were sown with wheat and gram intermixed and 8,945 acres with wheat and barley intermixed. The fall in the area of wheat and barley intermixed is due to the increase of the area sown with wheat alone in Lalitpur.'

Page 46, *line* 17.—*For* '10,788' *read* '10,832.'

Page 46, *line* 33.—*After* 'grown' *add* "The Agricultural department, however, has in recent years been pushing the sowing of wheat in black soil. Special varieties of both *kathia* and *pissi* supplied from the Orai farm are now regularly distributed in the shape of takavi to cultivators, and this seed has done remarkably well. In 1912, besides selected *kathia* and *pissi*, a new variety *soharia* was supplied. This is a black soil wheat, similar in many ways to *kathia*, but much less liable to rust."

Page 47, *line* 6.—*For* 'always' *read* 'usually.'

Page 49, *lines* 25 *and* 29.—*For* 'Kachneh' *read* 'Kachneo.'

Page 50—*Foot note, line* 2.—*For* 'Dharamsala' *read* 'Sheorao-Sagar' and *delete* 'Sheorao-Sagar' *after* 'Lachmi-Tal.'

Foot-note, lines 6, 7 *and* 8.—Transpose 'Bilahti Kharki, Sagauli,' *after* 'Haibatpura.'

Page 51, *line* 4.—*For* '1896-97 and' *read* '1896-97,' and *after* '1900' *add* 'and still more the Irrigation Commission of 1901—03.'

Page 51, *line* 15.—*After* 'not' *insert* 'as yet.'

Page 51, *line* 16.—*For* 'an' *read* 'a very.'

Page 51, *line* 17.—*Omit* 'for.'

Page 51, *lines* 17-18.—*Omit* 'but only' and *for* 'the black soil . . . of' *read* 'in the N. E. corner of,' and omit 'where . . . over come.'

Page 51, *lines* 7—14.—*For* 'a large . . . area' *read* 'In 1911, however, the Special Tanks Division was abolished. On the completion of the reservoir at Dhukwan the Bundelkhand tract was divided into four Executive Divisions in charge of separate Executive Engineers, with control of all irrigation works, whether canals or tanks, within those divisions, namely, the two Betwa Canal Divisions, with headquarters at Jhansi and Orai respectively, the Dhasan Canal Division, and the Ken Canal Division. Large numbers of projects have been prepared, and large numbers have been carried out, while large numbers are still being considered or planned. Some of the works have been reserved to be constructed as special famine relief works, but the majority are carried out by means of agreements with the zamindars who are affected. When the plan has been drawn up and the areas to be irrigated are benefitted worked out, the zamindars are called upon to say if they will enter into an agreement to pay certain sums of money calculated to recoup the Government for its outlay. These agreements usually take one of three forms : either the zamindars agree to pay water rate at such rate as may be fixed on the area irrigated or benefitted (form A); or to pay a certain lump sum in half yearly instalments calculated on a consideration of the area which it is estimated will be irrigated or benefitted (form B); or to pay a percentage on the actual cost (form C). But individual agreements vary in minor particulars. Tanks

are restored and repaired as well as constructed under these agreements. The question of legislation to enable Government to deal more effectively with certain matters relating to these tanks is at present under consideration. The chief tanks restored or constructed under such agreements are: – In tahsil Jhansi Babina (Bara Tal and Raja Tal), Dunara, Hirapur, Manpur, Mathrapura, Pahalgawan, Punaoli Kalan, and Sar, in tahsil Mau, Bijaigarh, Kharon and Nawada: in Moth, Pipra and Sagoli: in Lalitpur, Bangawan Kalan, Bhuchera, Daoni, Kalyanpura, Karipahari, Kelwara, Panari, Pawa, Pura-Kalan, Rampur, Serwans (pargana Talbehat), Siron-Khurd, and Talbehat (Kakrela and Gujara Tals), and in Mahroni, Arjun-Khiria, Baroda-Dang, Bhailoni-Ludhiao, Bhailoni-Suba, Dhawa, Dongra-Kalan, Gundrapur, and Samogar.'

Page 51, *line* 32.—*After* Jhansi *add* 'and Panari in Lalitpur and *after* 'dammed' *add* 'and brought on to the fields by small canals.'

For 'The water . . . and is' *read* 'water is also . . .

Page 51, *line* 33.—*For* 'this' *read* 'which.'

Page 51, *lines* 35-36.—*Delete* 'or by . . . power.'

Page 52, *line* 9.—*After* 'canal' *add* 'and the larger eservoirs.'

Page 52, *line* 10.—*After* 'degree' *add* 'Thus at Ujiyan east of the Parichha reservoir the spring level has risen 15 feet since the reservoir was constructed.'

Page 52, *line* 27.—*For* 'the great expense of digging necessitates' *read* 'the depth and the nature of the soil necessitate.'

Page 53, *line* 16.—*After* 'employed' *add* 'To facilitate the construction of wells in rocky country the agricultural department maintains a dynamite overseer whose services are available on payment for the blasting of such wells.'

Page 53, *line* 17.—*For* '3,749' *read* '4,413.'

Page 53, *line* 19.—*For* 'Kachnoh' *read* 'Kachneo and *after* Kachneo' *add* 'Kalyanpura' and *for* "four large lakes of" *read* "larger lakes such as."

Page 53, *line* 20.—*For* 'and Pachwara' *read* 'Pachwara, Pura Kalan, and Siaori.'

Page 53, *line* 30.—*After* 'leakage' *add* 'But the number of tanks provided with proper sluices is rapidly increasing,

as it includes practically all such as have been constructed or restored under any of the agreements referred to on page 51.'

Page 54, *line* 4.—*For* '582 acres only' *read* '1,686 acres.'

Page 54, *line* 7.—*Delete* from "This to only 242" and *substitute* "This in the dry season of 1908 it rose as high as 2,670 acres."

Page 54, *line* 10.—*After* "Betwa' *add* "and Pahuj-Garhmau and Siaori."

Page 54, *line* 11.—*For* 'canal' *read* 'canals.'

Page 54, *line* 12.—*For* 'and Magarwara lakes' *read* 'Magarwara, Kalyanpura and other lakes regarding which agreements in form A (page 51) have been settled.'

Page 54, *line* 13.—*For* "2,806" *read* "4,080", *delete* from "but the actual" to "Betwa canal"

Page 55, *line* 32.—*After* 'Channel' *add* 'For some miles on each side an afflux band prevents the river when in flood from cutting round the headworks. These have been raised a few years ago as the flood of August 1901 was so high that water rose to within six inches of the top of the afflux band on the eastern side of the river.

Page 56, *line* 3.—*Unite* 'On the . . . point' with previous para.

Page 56, *line* 5.—"The main . . . " *begin* new para.

Page 56, *line* 8.—*Insert* after 'country'—'At sixteen miles from the head where the canal is crossed by the Moth-Bhander road it approaches the surface sufficiently to allow of irrigation and the first distributary takes out for the irrigation of Reo, Bharosa and other villages near Moth.'

Page 56, *line* 9.—*Omit* "approaches . . . and".

Page 56, *lines* 21-22.—*Delete* "A new . . . town".

Page 57, *line* 24.—*After* 'flank of' *insert* 'the'.

Page 58 *line* 20.—*For* 'are proposed' *read* 'were to be constructed.'

Page 58, *line* 21.—*For* 'is' *read* 'was'.

Page 58, *line* 22.—*For* "a year Pahuj" *read* "and practically completed, save for some of the distributaries, in 1912. The reservoir on the Pahuj, which also supplies the Jhansi water works, is provided with gates on the crest of the weir; and when

filled to the top of these, it is estimated to hold 644,000,000 cubic feet."

Page 58, *line* 34.—*For* 'Kachneh' *read* 'Kachneo.'

Page 59, *line* 2.—*Add* after "acres", "The lowness of the actual area irrigated, as compared with the amount of water available, is due to the difficulty of controlling the use of the water by those possessing 'kadim' rights (see below)."

Page 59, *lines* 3 *and* 15.—*For* 'Kachneh' *read* 'Kachneo'.

Page 59, *line* 5.—*For* 'excavated' *read* 'constructed'.

Page 59, *line* 13.—After 'only' *add* 'and consequently rarely fills completely.' *For* 'and' *read* 'but'.

Page 59, *line* 20.—Transpose "the difficulty arose" and "under British rule."

Page 59, *line* 25.—*After* 'that the' *insert* 'irrigation of the'.

Page 59, *lines* 26-27.—*Omit* 'irrigation'.

Page 60, *line* 7.—*Add* after 'principles' "Somewhat similar provisions have been inserted into the agreements entered into as regards some of the lakes referred to on page 52 to safeguard the rights of cultivators who received irrigation free of charge before restoration.'

Page 60, *line* 25.—*After* 'miles' *add* 'A project is under consideration for greatly increasing this lake and extending the irrigation effected by it.'

Page 60, *line* 27.—*For* 'Kachneh' *read* 'Kachneo'.

Page 60, *between lines* 36 *and* 37.—*Add* :—"The Siaori Tank has been constructed during the years 1905—11. It has a capacity of 305·5 millions cubic feet. The total length of the canal is 13 miles 6 furlongs, and it runs in a north-easterly direction. The catchment area of the lake is 24 square miles, and the canals are capable of irrigating 3,000 acres annually. The average area irrigated therefrom in the last 6 years is 87½ acres in kharif, and 1,072 acres in rabi. The villages in which the commanded area lies are Kotra, Siaori, Sohagpura, Chimadwara, Garhwan, Barori, Dhamna Paik, Akseo and Rewan.

The list given on page 51 includes the other tanks constructed or repaired during recent years, and further details regarding some of these (e.g., Pawa, and Pura Kalan) will be

found in the articles on the villages in which they are situated in the Directory."

Page 62, *line* 28.—*After* 'labourers' *insert* 'for one day each'.

Page 62, *line* 30.—*After* 'persons' *insert* 'for one day each'.

Page 62, *line* 31.- *Omit* 'persons' *after* '1,098,495'.

Page 67, *line* 33.—*Omit* "the effects of".

Page 67, *line* 34.—*For* "occurrences" *read* "visitations".

Page 67, *line* 34.—*After* "1895" *read* "which".

Page 67, *line* 35.—*Delete* "and have".

Page 67, *line* 35.—" *After* "caused" transpose "over very large areas".

Page 67, *line* 36.—*After* crops "which lasted for 20 years".

Page 68, *line* 3.—*After* 'tusar' *add* 'or pala'.

Page 69, *line* 5.—After "upon them" *add* "In the decennial period, 1903—1912, the average price of wheat has been 11·62, of gram 16·66, of juar 18·70 and of arhar 8·79 seers for a rupee."

Page 69, *line* 6.—*After* 'district' *insert* "On the night of January 31st, 1905, a very severe frost occurred which did enormous damage to the rabi of this as of most other districts of the provinces. This frost also did great damage to trees, thousands being killed or rendered 'stag headed' for many years. No such frost had occurred within living memory. Remissions of rabi revenue totalling Rs. 1,00,399 were granted."

Page 69, *line* 29.—*After* 'country' *add* 'There has been a very decided enhancement of wages during the years 1901—12, which is partly general and partly peculiar to Jhansi city and explained by the increase in the garrison; the general rise may be estimated as 25 per cent., while in Jhansi city it is fully 50 per cent.'

Page 69, *line* 31.—*Delete* from "the chief . . . to half" in line 9 of page 70, and *substitute*:—'There is a capacity measure which however varies considerably from place to place. Tables showing the chief local variations will be found in the appendix.'

Page 71, *line* 2.—*For* 'while in Jhansi proper . . . adoption' *read* 'and their use is extending in Jhansi.'

Page 71, *line* 11.—*For* 'The copper . . . pice' *read* 'the copper Gajashahi pice is used where the Gajashahi rupee is used.'

Page 72, *line* 9.—*After* 'currency' *add* "though this is doubtful so long as these coins continue to be minted at Tikamgarh or their use not directly prohibited as appears to have been done in the western part of the district. It is a noteworthy fact that the Gajashahi coins have no currency in the Lalitpur Sub-division though that is much nearer their place of origin."

Page 72, *line* 13.—*After* "security" *insert* 'and where both are unexceptionable, loans may be advanced at as low a rate of interest as 9, or even 6 per cent.—The Land Alienation Act has had a considerable effect on advances on landed property.'

Page 73, *lines* 2-3.—*Delete* "has now" and *insert* "was".

Page 73, *line* 4.—*For* "The average . . . growth" *read* "and in 1909 a seventh was started at Khiria Ubari, a Court of Wards village in pargana Madaura. The average sum advanced by the earlier institutions was Rs. 2,700; those at Lalitpur, Mahroni, and Nunaoli being the largest. But at the present time not one of these banks survives except that at Khiria, which is in a fair way to success. The district offers an excellent field for co-operative societies; but the idea has in spite of efforts so far found little favour with the people. They can get easy credits with their bankers for all their needs, social and domestic as well as agricultural, and appear to be unwilling to exchange the somewhat rigid system of a society for the lax methods of the bania, although the interest realised by the latter is so much higher."

Page 74, *line* 4.—*For* "was found to be" *read* "soon became".

Page 75, *line* 5.—*After* "oilseeds" *insert* "With the steady increase in wheat cultivation during the last few years the imports of this grain have declined and there has been some export, Mau, Chirgaon, Moth and Lalitpur being the chief stations from which exports of wheat take place".

Page 75, *line* 10.—*For* "Tehri" *read* "Tikamgarh."

Page 75, *line* 12.—*After* "south-west," *add* "Trade with the surrounding Native States is often affected by the export and other duties levied by these states: thus Tikamgarh has imposed a system of differential duties which practically prohibit exports from that state via Mau while encouraging them via Tikamgarh and thence to Lalitpur. From time to time exports of certain articles are absolutely prohibited."

Page 75, *line* 26.—*For* "rumals" *read* "handkerchiefs."

Page 75, *line* 35.—*Omit* 'and' and *for* 'in' *read* 'was at one time carried on in leather work including.'

Page 75, *line* 36.—*Omit* "is carried on."

Page 75, *line* 37.—*After* 'heads' *insert* 'and betel-nut cutters.'

Page 76, *lines* 1—25.—Delete 'In recent years to 700 wagons' and *substitute* the following:—

"The Great Indian Peninsula Railway have established large workshops at Jhansi. The shops are distributed in three blocks containing seven, five and six shops respectively. They are lofty and spacious iron buildings situated about a mile and a quarter from the station. They were the main locomotive and carriage shops of the I. M. R. and were completed in 1895. Blocks Nos. 1 and 2 were enlarged in 1906. Block No. 1 being doubled and Block No. 2 having an extension of 25,600 square feet added to it. The shops cover an area of 2,150,400 square feet. The whole area is enclosed by a masonry wall 8 feet high.

The shops are now being electrified and the power house will shortly be opened, when all the machines will be electrically driven. Arrangements are also being made to work the steam pump at Garhia by electric drive from the power house.

The Deputy Locomotive Superintendent with two Assistants has charge of the lines from Jhansi to Agasod, Delhi, Cawnpore and Manikpur.

The shops are under the control of a works manager, who has a number of foremen under him. They employ 2,609 Indians and 71 Europeans and Eurasians. The average wage is Rs. 25 per mensem for skilled labour and Rs. 9 for unskilled labour.

Block No. 3 contains the Carriage and Wagon Departments. The Carriage and Wagon Superintendent has under him an

Assistant, who is in charge of the carriage shops and all arrangements for rolling stock on the sections north of Jhansi. The building of lower class coaching stock, brakes, road-vans, carriage trucks and horse boxes is undertaken, but the iron work in connection with repaired and rebuilt stock is all manufactured in the Locomotive shops. The average wage is Rs. 20 per mensem for skilled and Rs. 9 for unskilled labour.

During the year 1912, 12 bogie carriages, 10 ordinary carriages and 28 brake-vans were built and turned out, while repairs were done to 575 carriages and 674 wagons. In addition, a large quantity of rolling stock was painted, trimmed, added to and otherwise dealt with."

Page 76, *line* 28.—*For* ' coadjutor ' *read* ' neighbour.'

Page 76, *line* 33.—*After* ' Jhansi ' *insert* ' and Lalitpur.'

Page 76, *line* 34.—*Delete* " probably."

Page 76, *line* 35.—*For* ' and Moth . . . village ' *read* ' but Moth which was but little more than an overgrown village is developing an export trade with the revival of wheat cultivation'.

Page 77, *line* 5.—*After* ' sub-division ' insert ' the town of Lalitpur is rapidly growing in importance as a market town and is now the second largest market in the district. The only other place of any trade is Mahroni, which is a small emporium for food grains, *mahua*, oil and *ghi*. The pargana headquarters, and a few other places such as Pali, Jakhaura, Jakhlaun and Narhat have bazars of local importance '.

Page 77, *line* 17.—*For* ' Jalbihar ' *read* ' Jalbehar.'

Page 77, *line* 18.—*For* ' which . . . importance ' *read* ' this fair is the largest in Bundelkhand. It is of comparatively recent origin and takes place during the last few days of Bhadon beginning on the tenth day of the dark half of the month being the last day of the Ganeshpuja. The Ganeshpuja was given much prominence by the Marhattas, whose patron diety is Ganesh. It is the custom on the last day of the puja for private persons to erect tinsel shrines in their houses and seat an image of the elephant-headed god in the centre. Lights are put in front of him and in some cases mechanical toys. People pride themslves on the elaboration of the embellishments which are generally known as

Jhankis. It has become the custom at Mau on the last day of the festival for the temple owners generally to dress up the images of their gods, and carry them under gaudy canopies through the streets of Mau down to the bed of the Sukhnai river and thence back to the temples. The gods are supposed to be taken to the river for a bath. Many people assemble at Mau during the three days of the fair and a considerable trade is carried on by pedlars, cloth-sellers and hawkers. These gatherings appear to have been much encouraged by the Rajas of Jhansi and Mr. Sturt, an officer of the old Jhansi Commission, did much to revive the fair. It has now however much declined in importance and instead of some 50,000 people, not more than 7,000 or 8,000 probably attend it.

Page 77, *line* 36.—*For* "temple" *read* "shrine."

Page 78, *line* 3.—*For* 'the' *read* 'the' : *for* 'rath' *read* nath.'

Page 78, *line* 10.—*Delete* "which . . . Betwa."

Page 78, *line* 15.—*For* 'Grautha' *read* 'Garautha.'

Page 78, *line* 35.—*Omit* 'not' and 'till.'

Page 79, *line* 2.—After 'opened' *add* 'to traffic.'

Page 79, *line* 19.—*For* 'Dhourra' *read* 'Dhaurra.'

Page 79, *line* 22.—*Insert* 'and' after 'Nandkhas.'

Page 79, *line* 23.—*Delete* Punch.

Page 79, *line* 27.—*For* 'latter' *read* 'Manikpur.'

Page 79, *line* 32.—*Delete* 'in 1908 . . . metalled' and *read* 'in 1913, was 1,296 miles, of which 374 were metalled.'

Page 79, *line* 28.—*For* 'latter *line*' *read* "Manikpur branch" and *for* "the facilities . . . exercise" *read* "military purposes."

Page 79, *line* 38.—*For* '180½' *read* '166½.'

Page 80, *lines* 4–6.—*Delete* 'and is . . . district.

Page 80, *line* 17.—*Delete* 'their . . . to miles' and, *read* 'The total length of roads in this class is 196 miles.'

Page 80, *line* 18.—*For* '993' *read* '922.'

Page 80, *line* 20.—*For* '210' *read* '74.'

Page 80, *line* 25.—*Before* 'fourth' *add* 'third.

Page 80, *line* 29.—*For* '783' *read* '848.'

Page 80, *line* 30.—*For* '539' *read* '420.'

Page 81, *line* 2.—*For* 'Ghat Kotra' *read* 'Bhandra.

Page 81, *line* 4.—*For* 'Kachneh' *read* 'Kachneo.'

Page 81, *line* 7.—*After* 'Jharar-Ghat' *insert* 'Rura.'

Page 81, *line* 10.—*For* 'Chhitara, *read* 'Chhurara.'

Page 81, *line* 12.—*Delete* 'a number of.'

Page 81, *line* 13 *et seq.*—*For* 'for the accommodation . . . Asta' *read* 'at Asta, Bhasneh, Dhukwan, Karari, Mawai-Gird, Nadsia, Pachwara, Pulia, Parichha and Siaori.'

Page 81, *line* 21.—*Delete* 'and Ghat Kotra' and *add* 'Baragaon, Chirgaon, Semri, Moth, Khailar, Babina, Barora, Talbehat, Bansi, Lalitpur, Birdha and Guna'.

Page 81, *line* 27.—*After* "January" *insert* "or later."

Page 81, *line* 28.—*Before* 'ferry' *insert* 'free.'

Page 81 *line* 29.—*For* 'will be . . department' *read* 'has been established.'

Page 81, *line* 30.—*For* "latter" *read* 'Nohatghat.'

Page 81, *line* 31.—*Before* 'important' *insert* 'other'.

Page 81, *line* 34.—*For* 'is' *read* 'are'.

Page 81, *First foot-note.*—*For* 'Jakhaura and Kakarwai' *read* 'and Jakhaura'.

Page 82, *line* 1.—*For* 'a causeway' *read* 'causeways' and *for* 'at Rajghat . . . road' *read* 'across the Betwa at Dhukwan on the Babina—Nathi-Khera road, at Rajghat on the Lalitpur—Chanderi road, and across the Dhasan at Deori on the Jhansi—Nowgong road. In addition to these there are several smaller causeways across the Shahzad, Sajnam, Jamni and other rivers.

Page 82, *line* 4.—*After* 'river' *insert* 'That across the Dhasan at Deori on the Jhansi-Nowgong road is managed by the Central India authorities.'

Page 82, *line* 10.—*After* 'at' *insert* 'Moti Katra on the Garautha-Rath road, at.'

Page 83, *line* 17.—*For* 'following' *read* 'next'.

Page 84.—The last census was taken in 1911 when the total population was found to be 680,688.*

This note should follow para. on 1901 census.

This gives a density of 187 persons to the square mile and an increase of 17 persons to the square mile. Of the total

* (This figure has been reduced to 676,381 with the transfer of certain villages in the north of the Moth tahsil to the Jalaun district).

281,336 were enumerated in the Lalitpur Sub-Division. The urban population numbered 133,190 or 19·56 per cent. of the total population.

Page 84, *line* 22.—*For* "the last census was taken in 1901, and it was then" *substitute* "in the Census taken in 1901 it was".

Page 85, *line* 15.—*Substitute for* "At the last census"—"At the census of 1911".

Page 85, *line* 20.—*After* "units" add

At the census of 1911, 1,222 villages contained under 1,000 inhabitants, 84 between 1,000 and 2,000, 20 between 2,000 and 5,000. As before there were three towns with a population between 5,000 and 10,000, two had a population between 10,000 and 20,000 and one, the city of Jhansi, between 20,000 and 100,000.

Page 86, *line* 6.—*Substitute* for "at the . . . 16·3 per cent". "At the census of 1911 84·04 per cent. of the population were found to have been born in the district and 3·51 per cent. elsewhere in the United Provinces. These figures give 15·96 per cent. as immigrants from other provinces".

Page 86 *line* 15.—*For* 1901 *read* 1911.

Page 86.—*For* 93·96 *read* 96·93.

Page 86, *line* 16.—*For* "3·54 etc." *read* "and 3·07 were found elsewhere in India the majority living in the adjacent districts of the United Provinces".

Page 86, *line* 34.—*For* "last census" *read* "the 1901 census."

Page 87, *line* 12.—*After* "private servants" *add* as a fresh paragraph :—

"Of the total population at the Census of 1911, 629,671 or 92·5 per cent. were Hindus, 34,169 or 5·22 per cent. Musalmans, 11,369 or 1·7 per cent. Jains, 3,970 Christians, 258 Parsis, 238 Hindu Arya and 1,013 Sikhs."

Page 87, *line* 14.—*For* "has" *read* "had".

Page 87, *line* 15.—*After* "Ranipur" *add* "the former of which has long been withdrawn".

Page 87, *line* 23.—*For* "missions maintain" *read* "mission maintains".

Page 87, *line* 30.—*Omit* the words 'at that place.'

Page 87, *line* 30.—*For* '777' native *read* '1,587 Indians.'

Page 87, *line* 30.—*For* '355' *read* '214.'

Page 87, *line* 30.—*For* '267' *read* '237.'

Page 87, *line* 30.—*For* '29' *read* '665.'

Page 87, *line* 30.—*For* '13' *read* '297.'

Page 87, *line* 34.—*For* '2,287' native *read* '2,163.'

Page 88, *line* 5.—*For* 'and' *substitute* 'but' and *for* 'decreased' *substitute* 'increased'.

Page 88, *line* 37.—*For* "last census" *read* "the census of 1901".

Page 89, *lines* 1 and 2.—*For* "74" *substitute* '60' and *omit* "while . . . specified".

Page 89, *line* 3.—*For* "four" *read* "five".

Page 89, *line* 4.—*For* "42·67" *read* "52·10".

Page 89, *line* 5.—*For* "three" *read* "two".

Page 89, *line* 6.—*For* "18·99" *read* "10·75" and *for* "seven" *read* "ten".

Page 89, *line* 7.—*For* "18·93" *read* "23".

Page 89, *line* 8.—*For* "19·41" *read* "14·15".

Page 89, *line* 14.—*For* "76,498" *read* "92,357" and *for* "13·38" *read* "14·7".

Page 89, *line* 23.—*For* "57,900" *read* "67,798".

Page 89, *line* 24.—*For* "10·13" *read* "10·8".

Page 89, *line* 33.—*For* "third" *read* "fourth" and *for* "57,742" *read* "56,232".

Page 89, *line* 34.—*For* "10·10" *read* "8·9".

The para. regarding Brahmans beginning with "fourth on the list . . . . . district" should go *after* the para. regarding Ahirs beginning with "the third . . . landholders".

Page 90, *line* 17.—*For* "fourth" *read* "third".

The para. beginning with "the third . . . . landholders" about Ahirs should go *before* the para. beginning with "The fourth . . . . . district' about Brahmans.

Page 90, *line* 18.—*For* "51,767" *read* "57,310".

Page 90, *line* 19.—*For* "9·06" *read* "9·1".

Page 90, *line* 37.—*For* "19,802" *read* "18,160" and *for* "3·46" *read* "3".

Page 90, *line* 37.—*For* "1,147" *read* "748".

Page 90, *line* 38.—*For* "·22" *read* "·12".

Page 91, *line* 20.—*For* "47,081" *read* "54,379" and *for* "8·24" *read* "8·6".

Page 92, *line* 4.—*After* "district" *insert* the para. in pages 94-95 about Koris and Kushtas.

Page 92, *line* 5.—*For* "sixth" *read* "seventh".

Page 92, *line* 6.—*For* "34,838" *read* "31,339" and *for* "6·09" *read* "5".

Page 92, *line* 14.—*For* "6,231" *read* "7,395" and *for* "17·94" *read* "23·6".

Page 92, *line* 15.—*For* "4,784" *read* "3,861".

Page 92, *line* 16.—*For* "two-thirds" *read* "half".

Page 92, *line* 29.—*For* "Dhunderas" *read* "Dhanderas".

Page 93, *line* 3.—*For* "Dhunderas" *read* "Dhanderas".

Page 93, *line* 20.—*For* "3,617" *read* "3823".

Page 93, *line* 35.—*For* "1,220" *read* "1,369".

Page 93, *line* 36.—*Omit* "to which . . . Gaur."

Page 94, *line* 8.—*For* "1,582" *read* "1,590".

Page 94, *line* 10.—*For* "1,211" *read* "992" *and for* "420" *read* "321".

Page 94, *line* 11.—*For* "1,041" *read* "593".

Page 94, *line* 12.—*Omit* "Janwars with 869" *For* "854" *read* "706" and *omit* "apiece".

Page 94, *line* 22.—*For* "509" *read* "355" and *omit* "of whom . . . Garautha".

Page 94, *line* 23.—*For* "16,039" *read* "10,038".

Page 94, *line* 25.—*For* "396" *read* "296" and *omit* "of whom . . . Lalitpur."

The para. about Koris beginning with "the sixth . . . Muslims" to come before "Rajputs".

Page 94, *line* 27.—*For* "seventh" *read* "sixth".

Page 94, *line* 27.—Marginal note.—*From* "Koris and Kushtas" *omit* "and Kushtas".

Page 94, *line* 28.—*For* "26,630" *read* "36,371" and *for* "4·68" *read* "5·8".

Page 94, *line* 31.—*For* "Bangars" *read* "Bunkars".

Page 94, *lines* 32 *and* 33.—*Omit* "and closely . . . tahsil".

Page 94, *line* 39.—*After* "Kushtas" *add* "who are allied to the Koris".

Page 95, *line* 4.—*For* the words "this caste . . . members" *substitute* "Khangars number 12,781".

Page 95, *line* 16.—*For* "63" *read* "96".

Page 95, *line* 17.—*For* "1901" *read* "1911".

Page 95, *line* 28.—*Omit* the words "number 7,487 and".

Page 96, *line* 5.—*For* "18,239 persons or 3·19 per cent." *read* "17,000 or 2·70".

Page 96, *line* 9.—*After* "proper" *add* "It is noteworthy that the Kurmis are mostly to be found in black soil villages".

Page 96, *line* 11.—*After* members *add* "according to the census of 1901".

Page 96, *line* 16.—*For* "8,837" *read* "8,081".

Page 96, *line* 17.—*For* '785' *read* '46'.

Page 96, *lines* 23 *and* 24.—*Omit* the words "and only number 438".

Page 97, *line* 12.—*After* "further mention" *add* "The total Musalman population in 1911 numbered 34,169 persons.

The majority are sheikhs, who amount to 14,397 in number, or 42·13 per cent. of the whole Musalman population. Pathans number 7,489, forming 22 per cent. of the total. Behnas (shown as Dhunias) number 6,041 and Saiyeds 2,344.

There are 65 Bhangis, 589 Kunjras and 492 Nats. Mughals only number 300 and Musalman Rajputs are only 223.

Page 97, *line* 36.—*After* "1·4 per cent." *add* "The returns of the census of 1911 show that 59·1 per cent. of the population were agriculturists whether as landlords, tenants, field labourers, farm servants or agents and growers of special products. To these may be added 20,781 persons engaged in the provision and care of animals, making the total of those who support themselves by agriculture or allied occupations 62·4 per cent.

The industrial population amounted to 15·0 per cent., a high proportion. This class includes all those engaged in the preparation and supply of material substances, of which articles of food and drink accounted for nearly one-twentieth and textile fabrics and cognate trades over one-fourth. General

labour other than agricultural made up 8·15 per cent. and personal and domestic service 3·3 per cent. Next come commerce, transport, and storage with 2·6 per cent, the commercial population proper being only 8 per cent., those engaged in civil administrations only ·9 per cent., those independent of any occupation, ·13 per cent., and, lastly, the professional population 1·36 per cent.

Page 98, *line* 27.—For "imitation" *read* 'initiation.'

Page 99, *line* 33.—*For* 'Act' *read* 'or of the amended Criminal Tribes Act, recently passed to take its place.'

Page 101, *line* 8.—*For* 'a' *read* 'an.'

Page 102, *line* 11.—*For* 'returning' *read* 'retaining.'

Page 102, *line* 22.—*After* '20,000' *insert* 'for five years which were finally extended to ten;'

Page 102, *line* 28.—*For* 'and has' *substitute* 'with' and *for* ';' *read* ','.

Page 102, *line* 29.—*For* '18 villages . . . Garautha' *substitute* 'all lying in the Garautha tahsil.'

Page 102, *line* 34.—*For* 'little' *read* 'title.'

Page 103, *line* 4.—*After* 'five' *insert* '*'.

Page 103, *line* 9 *to end of page.*—*For* 'Kakarwai' wherever it occurs *read* 'Kakarbai.'

Page 103, *footnote.*—*For* 'Burwa' *read* 'Barwa.'

Page 104, *line* 18.—*After* 'state' *add* 'at Algi, a considerable village half a mile north of the Jhansi-Sipri road and seven miles west of Raksa.'

Page 104, *line* 19.—*After* 'Jhansi' *add* 'These are Badanpur, Imilia, Lalaunj, Kilchwara-Buzurg, Bamer, Dongri and Kot-Khera.'

Page 104, *line* 26.—*Before* 'Kumharra' *insert* 'Patti.'

Page 104, *lines* 29-30.—'In Lalitpur . . . numerous' prefix to para. beginning in line 31.

Page 105, *line* 3.—*For* 'latter' *read* 'jagir.'

Page 106, *line* 15.—*For* 'will expire' *read* 'expired.'

Page 106, *line* 17.—*After* 'Parichhat' *read* 'the Government has sanctioned the continuance of the privilege for another 30 years from the 5th November 1912.'

Page 107, *lines* 10-11.—*Omit* 'King's coin.'

Page 110, *line* 8.—*For* 'who . . . Jhansi' *read* 'who is superior proprietor of the four villages of Jonri-Buzurg, Lidhaura, Ramaiyapura and Barahta in tahsil Jhansi. He receives a malikana allowance of 15 per cent. on the land revenue payable through the Government treasury.'

Page 110, *line* 10.—*Before* 'Chaube' *insert* 'Chaubes Parmanand and Chattarbhuj sons of' and *delete* 'Lambardar.'

Page 110, *line* 11.—*For* 'is' *read* 'are.'

Page 110, *line* 13.—*For* 'Rajaji' *read* 'Rajaju.'

Page 112, *line* 23.—*After* 'custom' *insert* * and *add* as a footnote.—'The system just described continues almost unchanged in most of the neighbouring Native States.'

Page 115, *line* 16.—*After* this para. *insert* as a new para. :—

'Closely connected with the foregoing are the various systems followed in distributing profits in estates held by numerous co-sharers. The orthodox system whereby proprietary cultivation is assessed at some recognised rate (which may or may not be the same as that used for tenants' land) and the total valuation thus arrived at added to the total of tenants' rents, sayar, and so forth, and the whole divided in proportion to the recorded shares is comparatively rare. In a large number of villages there is an almost complete distribution of land among the various co-sharers or groups of co-sharers who receive the profits or losses of their recognised sharers irrespective of how these compare with what they would be entitled were division strictly according to the recorded shares held by them. In these cases revenue is assessed on the actual assets of each share. Between these two methods there are numerous intermediate systems. Thus in some mahals the proprietary cultivation is for the most part valued at old rates which are often very different from those recorded in the patwari's papers or adopted by the settlement officer : to the total of these is added the rents of tenants and the balance left after paying revenue, cesses and other expenses is distributed proportionally to recorded shares after setting off the value assessed on each co-sharer's holding. By another method the better land in a red soil village held by co-sharers is deemed to be held by them in proportion to their

proper shares: the other land cultivated by them is valued annually and the valuation added to tenants' rents, and only that total distributed, after deducting expenses. In not a few cases co-sharers will cultivate whatever land they please and pay no extra rent, their share thus being deemed to be whatever they happen to cultivate.

Page 116, *line* 28.—*After* " unchanged" *add* " The custom of pre-emption is recognised practically throughout the district. It is recorded in the record of rights of most villages prepared at the settlement of Colonel Jenkinson in Jhansi proper (1864) and of Colonel Davidson in Lalitpur (1868); these being the only settlements at which complete record of rights were prepared. As to whether the records of pre-emption contained in these are still valid, conflicting opinions have been held in various law courts, but it would seem on the whole probable that they are regarded as still legally valid. An analysis of the clauses regarding pre-emption brings out several facts of interest. In Jhansi proper of the 651 villages (excluding Gursarai and Kakarbai) settled by Colonel Davidson and still in the district a pre-emption clause occurs in 601. No wajib-ul-arz was prepared for any of the 59 villages received from Gwalior in 1886. In the Lalitpur sub-division a pre-emption clause occurs in 446 out of 754 villages. Villages omitted are practically all such as at the time the record was prepared were very small or else owned by a single proprietor. It is of interest to note that in every single case except one (Pura in Balabehat, a small and insignificant village) pre-emption is recorded as applying to usufructuary mortgages in precisely the same way as to sales. In the great majority of cases pre-emption is given to the other co-sharers, and where a village is divided into thoks, pattis, &c., pre-emption is usually given first to co-sharers in the same thok, patti, &c., as against other co-sharers; then to such other co-sharers as against outsiders. But it is clear that relationship is often taken into consideration, and it is also clear that the reason why relationship is not more frequently referred to is largely that at the time the records of rights were drawn up villages were owned by co-sharers who were all relatives to a much greater extent than is

the case now. Another reason is the varying degree of care bestowed on the preparation of these records: internal evidence shows that much greater care was bestowed on the records of Lalitpur than those of Jhansi proper. Entries occur prescribing pre-emption for brothers' co-sharers belonging to the family near co-sharers, near relatives and such like.

Similarly as regards caste, an examination of the records shows that it is probable that where the attention of those concerned was drawn to the matter pre-emption was prescribed in favour of persons of the same caste as the vendor (provided of course that such vendor was an ancestral co-sharer), but that as at the time the records were prepared, in the great majority of villages the co-sharers were all of one caste, there was as a rule no occasion to mention the point. Pre-emption in respect of under-proprietary and other such plots is generally recorded (where such holdings occur) in favour of the co-sharers proper. In a few villages there seems to be some attempt to restrict pre-emption to co-sharers who are resident or at least in actual managing possession; while in certain others a clause expressly restricting the power of sale or mortgage save with some prescribed permission occurs.

Page 117, *line* 17.—*Omit* 'with the exception of Gursarai.'

Page 117, *line* 34.—*For* 'Kakarwai' '*read* 'Kakarbai.'

Page 119, *lines* 30-31.—*For* 'the former class of' *read* 'non-occupancy'.

Page 119, *line* 31.—*For* 'the latter' *read* 'occupancy holdings'.

Page 120, *line* 8.—*Add* after 'value'—'In many villages what is thought to be occupancy right would be better defined as a right to cultivate approximately fixed areas of the various classes of soil somewhere in the village. It is a fortunate thing that the present Rent Act allows change of land without loss of occupancy right.'

Page 120, *line* 9.—*For* "To fully" *read* "Fully to."

Page 124, *line* 24—After 'enhancement' *add* new para. beginning :—

'Demands falling under the head of sayar or paid over and above the ordinary rent are numerous and include some

interesting items. Probably the most complete list of items is that of those collected by the Raja of Katera in that village; these consist of *chhipai* paid by Koris in consideration of the land on which their houses stand and on which they work; payments for the right to collect honey, lakh and gum; weighing dues; sale of bamboos; octroi levied on articles imported into the village; *singhoti*, a rate levied on cattle sales; a house tax paid by Banias as a species of ground rent: *nazrana* (phag and dasahra, special payments made at the Holi and Dasahra festivals); mahota also known as *peri*, a payment levied on mohwa trees when the flowers and fruits are gathered by tenants; grazing dues (mainly from Saharias and usually paid in blankets); sale of wood; sale of houses that lapse to the zamindars on the death without heirs of the tenants who built them; oil contributed by telis; rents of stalls in the bazaar (usually paid in kind); *chamrot* paid by chamars as a species of ground rent, usually paid by labour or in shoes; and payments for wood supplied to makers of glass bangles (churis).* Of items not included in the above list probably the most interesting is the Jazia, which was formerly the tax levied by Muhammadan rulers on the non-Muhammadan population. This usually now takes the form of a rate per plough, often Re. 1. occasionally it appears to be rather of the nature of a ground-rent levied on the non-agricultural portion of the inhabitants of the village. It is levied in a moderate number of villages, mainly in Lalitpur.

Page 127, *line* 30.—*After* 'district' *add* 'though as already noted (page 37) such charges are not by any means as well based as would at first sight appear'.

Page 128, *line* 5.—*For* "ekeing" *read* "eking".

Page 128, *line* 9.—*For* 'this form . . . prevalent' *read* 'the district must still be deemed liable to outbreaks of this form of crime'.

Page 129.—*Insert* at end of page, *after* line 38 a new para. :—

'The custom of deciding cases by panchayat without recourse to the law courts (or sometimes combined with such recourse

*In Katera 7 annas a month are paid for which the churi-maker gets as much wood as he requires.

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'The custom of deciding cases by panchayat without recourse to the law courts (or sometimes combined with such recourse

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in order to get the decision of the panchayat legally enforced), is widespread in the district, and possibly more so than in some other parts of the provinces. This is probably due to the fact that Jhansi more recently than the bulk of the provinces came under British rule, which, with its system of law, procedure, and pleaders, has a distinct disintegrating effect on the whole village systems including panchayats. Detailed inquiries into the existence and nature of these panchayats were made during 1910 and 1911 and the most usual style of panchayat appeared to be composed of a varying number of the chief men of the village, or of one or two neighbouring villages. These panchayats include a certain number of persons chosen by reason of their authority to serve almost invariably on all panchayats and others appointed with special reference to the nature of a particular case to be considered and the parties thereto. It appears to be a recognized rule that if no one of the regular members of panchayats belongs to the caste of either of the parties to the dispute, a principal member of that caste resident in the village is co-opted on to the panchayat. Other persons are co-opted for other reasons, such as special knowledge, or technical skill.

The position of the panchayat and the force of local opinion may be strong enough to get the decision enforced without any recourse to a court of law. Where, however, this is not the case, the aggrieved party may either institute a case without reference to the panchayat, and then apply for an adjournment to allow of such adjudication, after which a decree in accordance with the panchayat's decision may be given; or else he will wait till after the adjudication and then if the loser fail to accept it will institute proceedings, which may be true, but are not infrequently false: but, whether true or false, brought with a view to enforce the decision of the panchayat, which is in most cases substantially just. Cases thus adjudicated on by panchayats include disputes as to debts and mortgages, rates of wages, disputes regarding the sale, division and inheritance of land, trees, and houses, matrimonial and similar matters, boundary disputes, cases of hurt, petty theft and so forth. Amongst others, the panchayat system has been found in full vigour in the following villages:—in Jhansi tahsil in Bedora and Lidhoura; in Mau

in Kachneo and Siaori; in Garotha in Chokri, Dumrai, Kuretha and Nimgehna, in Moth in Bamhnwan, Baral, Kargawan, Punchh, Rampura, Sagoli, Semri, Simaria and Talaur; in Lalitpur in Bansi, Delwara, Jakhora, Kotra and Talbehat; and in Mahroni in Bar, Gona (pargana Madaura), Kumheri, Maraura, Patha and Saidpur. This list is however is by no means exhaustive, and the village panchayat in Jhansi is a very living organism.

Closely connected with these panchayats, and of considerable interest from at least an antiquarian and historical point of view, are the Garwaro panchayats. The Garwaro panchayat was a species of appellate panchayat which dealt with cases arising in a group of a dozen or so of neighbouring villages, usually however only dealing with cases already dealt with by the local panchayat on a reference by one of the parties who might be aggrieved by the decision of the local panchayat. Probably the Garwaro panchayat now best known is that which had its headquarters at Chokri and Haibatpura in Garotha. Traditionally its members were drawn from the twelve villages of Basa, Chandpura, Chokri, Habupura, Haibatpura, Itwan, Karanpura, Khero, Mainwara, Marha, Nunar and Sarbo. Of these Basa is now uninhabited, Mainwara is included in Chokri, Itwan partly in Habupura and partly in Khero, while Sarbo is in Orchha territory. At the present time a panchayat drawn from the various villages of these and other neighbouring districts sits from time to time to exercise a species of revisionary jurisdiction, of which several examples have occurred lately, dealing more particularly with matrimonial and such like matters.

Other Garwaro panchayats appear to have had their headquarters at Kachneo, Rewan, Siaori and Uldan in Mau at Bamhnwan, in Moth, at Latwara in Tori-Fatehpur Jagir and at Murara and Upraura in Orchha. It appears probable that these Garwaro panchayats were brought into existence by the ruling authority of the time; they certainly were recognised by such in all pre-British administration and are so to this day in some at least of the surrounding states.

In olden days panchayats used various ordeals by fire, water and lot, but all these have completely died out except occasionally that by lot.

Page 130, *line* 5—*After* 'powers' *insert* 'with usually one Assistant Magistrate under training'.

Page 130, *line* 7.—*Omit* 'and'.

Page 130, *line* 8.—*After* 'Jhansi' *add* 'and five honorary magistrates exercising jurisdiction in various parts of the district'.

Page 130, *line* 19.— *For* 'engineers' *read* 'engineer'.

Page 150, *line* 20.—*Delete* 'Dhasan and tanks' and *for* divisions' *read* 'division'.

Page 130, *line* 25—*For* 'In recent years . . . Jhansi' *read* 'The garrison of Jhansi forms part of the Southern Army, and has of late years been much increased. The station . . . '.

Page 130, *line* 31.—*After* 'column' *add* 'a mule corps.'

Page 131, *line* 3.—*After* 'Rifles' *add* "and a troop of the United Provinces Horse."

Page 132, *line* 31.—*For* 'dnring' *read* 'during'.

Page 134, *line* 15.—*After* 'district' *add* 'The district thus acquired its present shape, and, as a result of the way in which it was acquired, consists, as regards the portion forming the old Jhansi district, of an extremely irregular territory.

Since then one more change has been made. With effect from 1st November 1911, a new division under a separate Commissioner was created comprising the four districts of Jhansi, Jalaun, Banda and Hamirpur. This measure was prompted by the desire to bring into one division all the districts comprising a part of country which has peculiar characteristics of its own and which formed a somewhat anomalous appendage to the Allahabad division.

Page 135, *line* 25.—*Add* 'almost' *after* 'remained.'

Page 135, *line* 24.—*For* 'the charge of' *read* 'their.'

Page 140, *line* 22.—*For* 'of the bearing kans' *read* 'the bearing of kans.'

Page 146, *line* 18.—*After* 'acres' *insert* 'In furtherance of this policy, soon after the passing of the Land Alienation Act, it was decided to restore to the former proprietors or their descendants, subject to a few exceptions, all properties in respect of which the purchase price, with 5 per cent interest, had been realized out of the profits received by Government from the property.

In several cases large reductions were made in the amount of the purchase price.

Page 146, *line* 37.—*After* 'Mr.' *insert* '(now Sir).'

Page 148, *line* 32.—After 'Madaora' *insert* 'which were last assessed.'

Page 150, *line* 14.—*For* '1903' *read* '1902.'

Line 33.—*Delete* 'and the . . . *siwai*.'

Page 151, *line* 11.—*After* 'cultivation' *insert* an '*' and *add* as a footnote :—

'All cultivated land that has not been cultivated more than three years in succession or for three years out of four is deemed to be nautor.'

Page 153, *line* 15.—*After* 'nautor' *insert* a † and *add* as a footnote :—

† "Har and tareta are differently defined in Jhansi and Lalitpur. In Jhnnsi proper har includes all cultivated land that is not 'irrigated rakar patri' while in Lalitpur it includes dry moti, dry dumat and dry patri ; all other cultivated land being deemed to be tareta."

Page 153, *line* 14.—*After* "act" *inert* 'These included the methods permitted under the old Act (see page 145) with the addition of two others :—a loan from Government not exceeding twelve times the annual profits, the property being taken under attachment ; and a usufructuary mortgage of the property to a creditor for such period as would repay the amount decreed.'

Page 153, *line* 22.—After 'impossible' '*insert*' and the proceedings quashed, the *status quo ante* being restored as regards the relations of debtor and creditor."

Page 153, *line* 28.—*After* 'recoverable' *insert* 'from the profits of the estates taken under management or where this was not done.'

Page 153, *line* 28.—*After* 'instalments' *add* 'Sale occurred in respect of 152 shares, in fifty of which the property was purchased by Government ; but here also it has been decided that as a rule the property will be restored to the original proprietor if he be deemed suitable, as soon as the purchase price with 5 per cent. interest has been realised out of the profits of the property. In cases where a loan was advanced with the attachment of the pro-

perty, this latter is released and payment of the balance by instalments allowed as soon as the balance of the loan unpaid has been reduced to six times the annual profits.'

Page 153, *line* 29.—*For* 'reinfcred' *read* 'reinforced.'

Page 154, *line* 11.—*After* 'interdicted' *add* 'throughout all Bundelkhand irrespective of the caste of those concerned. Provision was also made for the exemption from its provisions of members of agricultural tribes for whom its protection and privileges were deemed unsuitable.'

Page 154, *line* 11.—*For* 'the limited . . . achieved' *read* 'The Act has now been in force for ten years and is undoubtedly proving successful in checking the loss of land by the agricultural tribes. Moreover the small proprietors are now beginning to realize the fact that all mortgagors where the mortgagor is of an agricultural tribe are dealt with by the Collector instead of by a civil court, and greatly appreciate it.

Page 154, *line* 26.—*For* 'eight' *read* 'eleven.'

Page 154, *line* 28.—*For* 'first' *read* 'second' and *delete* 'small.'

Page 154, *line* 29.—*For* 'Mau . . . Moth' *read* 'Barwa-Sagar, Mau, Gursarai Moth, Chirgaon 'Lalitpur and Talbehat.'

Page 154, *line* 32.—*For* 'without regard . . . rule' *read* 'with as much regard as is possible.'

Page 155, *line* 1.—*Delete* 'or pargana.'

Page 155, *line* 2.—*Delete* 'at present.'

Page 155, *line* 3.—*Delete* 'that at . . . Mau.'

Page 155, *line* 4.—*For* 'the headquarters' *read* 'this.'

Page 155, *line* 10.—*After* "Mau" *insert* "Ghat Lachura."

Page 155, *line* 11.—*Delete* 'Besides . . . Barwa Sagar.'

Page 155, *line* 14.—*Delete* 'Bansi' and 'Dudhai' and *insert* 'and' after Talbehat.

Page 155, *line* 16.—*Delete* 'Girar.'

Page 155, *lines* 17—22.—*Delete* 'one to that of Mahroni . . . Balabehat' and *read* 'and a considerable number of villages in the south of the tahsil to Narhat. Outposts are maintained at Kelgawan, Girar, Madanpur, Balabehat, Amjharaghat, Kotra and Bansi, and it is intended to move that at Girar as soon as possible to the village of Kari Toran. In Jhansi proper, there are outposts at Jhararghat, Baidora, Ambabai, Bargarh, Pandori, Dhamna

and Ghat Kotra. There has been of recent years considerable reduction in the numbers of both police stations and outposts; thus the police stations at Ghat Ḳotra, Siaori, Baidora, Khajuria and Madanpur were abolished in 1907, and those at Bansi, Girar and Dudhai in 1912, while outposts have been withdrawn from Bangra, Naikora and Kandhari Kalan.'

Page 156, *lines* 1 *and* 2.—*For* 'and for . . . facilities' *read* 'though scarcely to the extent that might have been anticipated considering the facilities for this crime afforded by its configuration.'

Page 156, *lines* 6—8.—*After* 'that' *insert* 'from time to time' and *delete* 'every year . . . type.'

Page 156, *line* 22.—*For* 'the sub-division' *read* 'pargana Talbehat.'

Page 156, *lines* 32 and 34—*For* 'Randhirs' *read* 'Randir Singh's.'

Page 157, *line* 14.—*After* 'Jarauli' *insert* '(Pargana Talbehat)'

Page 159, *line* 13.—*For* '1891' *read* '1889.'

Page 156, *line* 16.—*After* 'December' *insert* '1890'.

Page 160, *line* 24.—*After* 'Crime' *add* "through a gang headed by Rajputs gave some trouble in 1903-04, being finally brought to bay near Chhipai in pargana Bansi, where there was a fight between the dacoits and the police led by Messrs. Raw and O'Conor."

Page 162, *line* 4.—*For* 'Jagir' *read* 'estate.'

Page 162, *lines* 15 *and* 17—*For* 'is' *read* 'was'.

Page 162, *line* 20.—*After* 'auction' *add* 'In 1911, however, the entire outstill system was abolished and replaced by the contract distillery system. Under this system, contract for the supply of liquor throughout the whole district is given to a single firm. The liquor supplied is of a standard quality, and is sent from the distillery direct to bonded warehouses, of which four have been erected; at Jhansi, Moth, Mau and Lalitpur. Retail shops are put up to auction in the usual way, and the licensees draw their supply from the bonded warehouses, after payment of the price and duty in the district treasury. Four Excise Inspectors with headquarters at the bonded warehouses have been appointed to supervise excise work.'

Page 162, *line* 35.—*Delete* 'but no . . . force.'

Page 163, *line* 8.—*For* 'has' *read* 'had under the outstill system.

Page 163, *line* 11.—*After* 'lifetime' *insert* 'But since the introduction of the contract supply system, he has entered into an agreement with the Government to allow the sale of none but Government liquor at his shops. He puts up his shops to auction in the usual way; and Government compensates him in cash for any loss he sustains, the difference between the sum at which the shop is let and the average at which it let in the three previous years being paid to him by the Government.

Page 163, *line* 31.—*Before* 'farm' *insert* 'Up till the year 1912 it was customary to give'.

Page 163, *line* 33.—*After* 'drugs' *insert* 'But in 1912 it was decided to have a settlement by tahsils or groups of tahsils, and this is the system at present in force'.

Page 163, *line* 37.—*For* 'since then . . . but' *read* 'It was permitted in Jhansi and Moth for some years longer, but was finally stopped in 1905'.

Page 164, *lines* 3—6.—*For* 'Up to . . . consumption' *read* 'Opium is sold retail, both by licensed vendors, and by the treasurers at sub-treasuries.'

Page 167, *line* 23.—*For* 'Mau-Ranipur' *read* 'Mau'.

Page 167, *lines* 24-25.—*For* 'Barwa Sagar . . . Moth' *read* 'Garhiya-Phatak with Pulia No. 9, Barwa Sagar, Ranipur, Gursarai, Moth, Chirgaon and Talbehat'.

Page 168, *line* 11.—*For* 'is' *read* 'was'.

Page 168, *line* 12.—*For* 'consists' *read* 'consisted'.

Page 168, *line* 19.—*After* 'altered' *add* 'In 1911 the wards ; . . .'

Page 168, *line* 20.—*After* 'board' *add* 'A non-official Chairman was appointed in 1913, the constitution of the Board remaining otherwise unchanged'.

Page 168, *line* 22.—*After* 'when' *insert* 'on the inclusion of the city of Jhansi in the Municipality'.

Page 168, *line* 27.—*After* '1893' *add* 'No new tax has been imposed since 1893, but the income has been increased by the enhancement of the tax on weighmen, the inclusion of cycles in the scope of the wheel tax, the doubling of pound fees, the raising of hackney carriage fees, and the opening of a cattle market at Talpura.'

Page 168, *line* 33.—*For* " 1907-8 . . . Rs. 69,068 " *read* " 1912-13 were Rs. 1,12,083 and Rs. 1,09,642 ".

Page 169, *line* 5.—*Before* ' The water supply ' *insert* ' Until 1911 ' and *for* ' depends ' *read* ' depended '.

Page 169, *lines* 20—24.—*For* ' projected . . . scheme ' *read* ' to be constructed on that river '.

Page 869, *line* 30.—*For* ' alternative ' *substitute* ' scheme '.

Page 169, *line* 31.—*For* ' irrigation dam ' *read* ' Sipri road bridge '.

Page 160, *line* 35 }
Page 170, *line* 1 } .—*For* ' The second . . . Sipri road' *read* ' The second proposal was to pump the supply from the reservoir above referred to near the Sipri road bridge, the third was to pump from a reservoir projected by the Irrigation department in connection with the Pahuj Canal scheme near the Gwalior road bridge '.

Page 170, *line* 1.—*For* 'alternative' *read* 'proposal '.

Page 170, *line* 2.—*After* ' reservoir ' *insert* ' At Garhia about 2 miles above the Sipri road bridge '.

Page 170, *line* 5.—*For* ' alternatives ' *read* ' proposals.'

Page 170, *lines* 7—9.—*Delete* ' The scheme . . . proximity '.

Page 170, *line* 15.—*After* ' Garhia ' *add* ' situated about seven miles down stream from where the Chamrua dam would be constructed ' also *read* ' Chamrua ' wherever ' *Chamrana* ' occurs.

Page 170, *line* 21.—*Delete* ' but up . . . expected ' and *add* 'and it is unlikely that the scheme will be again taken up, for in 1911 owing to the long delay in the monsoon there was a severe shortage of water in the city; and a small scheme was hastily put together to pump water from Pahuj canal reservoir, near the Gwalior road bridge to a tank situated in the centre of the city at the Najhai bazaar, with hydrants at intervals along the pipe line where it passed through the city. A 9" pipe has however been laid from the pumping station to the city wall, which is capable of conveying 500,000 gallons per day. In 1914 the water supply was scantier than ever, and the Pahuj pipe line proved the salvation of the city, civil station and cantonments.

Page 170, *line* 26.—*For* ' fact ' *read* ' possibility '.

Page 170, *lines* 28—31.—*For* 'which . . . engineer' *read* 'was carried out and work thereon is being done by degrees as the municipality is able to provide funds'.

Page 171, *line* 5.—*After* 'declared' *insert* 'to lie'.

Page 171, *line* 13.—*After* 'receipts' *read* 'A further enlargement of the cantonment area was effected in 1907, and in 1912 certain sections of the Cantonment Code were extended to the hamlet of Bhatta which adjoins Cantonments on the east. 'Excluding this last the . . . ' *Delete* 'Proposals . . . largely' in lines 16—18.

Page 171, *line* 13.—*Substitute* '5,094' *for* '3,498'.

Page 171, *line* 15.—*Delete* 'from the average to 32,350 and *read* :—

Page 171, *line* 15.—'The average income for the last five years has been Rs. 44,876 and the average expenditure Rs. 44,937.'

Page 171, *line* 34.—*For* 'is now' *read* 'has hitherto been'.

Page 171, *line* 36.—*After* 'items' *insert* 'but from April 1st, 1913, octroi was replaced by a tax on circumstances and property.

Page 172, *line* 10.—*For* 'Profession' *read* 'weighmen and dalals' also *for* 'a duty on' *read* 'Octroi was extended to'.

Page 172, *line* 16.—*For* 'now consists' *read* 'then consisted'.

Page 172, *line* 17.—*For* 'are' *read* 'were' and *after* 'force' *insert* 'With effect from April 1st, 1912, however, octroi was abolished and a direct tax on circumstances and property substituted therefor. At the same time the town of Ranipur was separated from Mau and constituted an Act XX town. As a consequence the number of members on the board was reduced by the two hitherto elected by Ranipur'.

Page 172, *line* 18.—*For* 'Five' *read* 'Eight'.

Page 172, *line* 21.—*Delete* 'and after 1872' and *add* 'and Gursarai, Ranipur and Garhia Phatak with Pulia No. 9 since 1912. The last named consists of two settlements of some size lying just beyond the boundaries of the railway lines and

municipality to the south-west of Jhansi. They are separated only by the railway workshops, and are inhabited mainly by railway employees.'

Page 172, *line* 25.—*Before* 'Chirgaon' *insert* 'Ranipur'.

Page 173, *line* 35.—*After* 'tahsil' *Insert* :—'This Sub-committee, subject to certain powers of control retained by the Board, prepares its own budget and is responsible for the funds placed at its disposal by the board, its transactions being shown in a separate pass book at the treasury. Normally the amounts allotted to Lalitpur are two-fifths of the total amount allotted under the head concerned for the whole district. Resolutions of the Sub-committee are subject to confirmation by the Board. All receipts of every kind are credited direct to the Board.'

Page 174, *line* 27.—*For* 'vernacular' *correct* 'vernacular'.

Page 176, *line* 19.—*For* '450' *read* '552'.

Page 176, *line* 20.—*For* '400' *read* '506'.

Page 176, *line* 21.—*For* '285' *read* '534'.

Page 176, *line* 25.—*For* 'Bhao Sahib' *read* 'Raja'.

Page 176, *line* 31.—*After* 'Lalitpur' *insert* 'which is a middle English school under the control of the district board'.

Page 172, *line* 32.—*After* 'Moth' *insert* 'Chirgaon'.

Page 177, *line* 19, *literacy*.—*After* 'both' *add* 'At the census of 1911, 8.2 per cent. of the males and .7 per cent. of the females were ascertained to be literate.'

There is a noticeable difference between Hindus and Muhammadans, for whereas of the former only 6.4 per cent. of the males and .37 per cent. of females are literate, among Muhammadans the proportions rise to 15.0 and 1.6 per cent. respectively.

Of those literate in vernacular only 82 per cent. know Hindi only and 10 per cent. only Urdu, the remainder being acquainted in some degrees with both.

Page 177, *lines* 24-25.—*For* 'Moth . . . 1887' *read* 'Moth (established 1885), Garautha (1887) and Ranipur (1910), while one is shortly to be opened at Chirgaon'.

Page 177, *line* 31.—*Delete* 'and a . . . 1905 '.

Page 178, *line* 1.—*For* ' last five . . . 11364 ' *read* ' the five years 1908-09 to 1912-13, having been Rs. 16,175'.

Page 178, *line* 6.—*After* " at " *add* " Garhia Phatak."

Page 178, *line* 7.—*After* " Chirgaon " *add* " Talaur."

Page 178, *line* 8.—*After* " Lachura " *add* " Ranipur."

Page 178, *line* 9.—*For* " Garwai " *read* " Garhwai " and for " Kakarwai " *read* " Kakarbai."

Page 178, *line* 12.—*After* " Kelwara " *add* " Kalyanpura."

Page 178, *line* 13.—*After* " Patha " *add* " Karitoran, Sonrai, Patna, Kumheri."

Page 178, *lines* 32-33.—*Delete* ' Ranipur.'

Page 178, *line* 38.—*For* ' Palpura ' *read* ' Talpura.'

Page 179, *line* 5.—*Delete* ' Ranipur.'

Page 180.—*Add* as a footnote with asterisk mark after ' history ' in title :—

* ' The chief localities at which inscriptions have been found are :—Chandpur, Deogarh, Dudhai, Madanpur and Siron Khurd, all of which are separately described; a Chandel temple at Gurha Khiria in Maraura ; and Sati stones at Amaoni Besra and Kelwara in Lalitpur; Bandarguiha Dhojri and Sajoria in Balabehat ; Delwara in Banpur ; Maraura, Parol, Patna, Saidpur, and Sarhumar in Maraura ; and elsewhere. These latter are of some interest, as besides the name of the husband of the Sati, the date, place of residence and pargana in which the village then was are given.'

Page 181, *footnote, line* 2.—*After* ' Talbehat ' *insert* ' and Teri in pargana Talbehat, at Agori in pargana Mahroni.'

Page 181, *footnote, line* 3.—*After* ' structure ' *insert* ' an old baoli called the Ber Baoli in Solda on the border of Lakhanjar mauza is attributed to the Gonds ; as also one at Tori in Banpur.'

Page 184, *line* 14.—*For* ' and ' *read* ' while more solid traces of the Chandels are' . . .'

Page 184, *line* 16.—*After* ' lines ' *add* ' such as those at Bar and Bhailoni Suba.

Page 184, *line* 16.—*For* ' often surmounted . . . district' *read* ' or the equally characteristic temples or remains thereof; examples of which in good or fair preservation are found at

Barwa-Sagar and Dhamkan in Jhansi; Basaria, Gairaha, Marha, Rura, and Sakrar in Mau; Tharro in Garotha; Dhangal in Talbehat; Kisalwans and Siron Khurd in Bansi; and Tenga in Lalitpur; Hardari (top of Sumen hill), Kirauda, Lidhora and near Pali in Balabehat; Banpur, Bar, Gugarwara and Tori in Banpur; and Budhni Narhat, Daulatpur, Gurha, Kakarua, Markhera, Siron, and Sonrai in Maraura. Chandel remains or carvings of interest are also found at Dimroni, Lewa and Pachar in Jhansi; Roni in Mau; Atarsuan, Barampura, Basa, Chaukri, Chirora, Garhi-Kargawan, Gurha and Nagra in Garotha; Kargawan and Kumhrar in Moth; Bajno and Satgato in Bansi; Daoni in Lalitpur; Maholi in Balabehat; Dasrera, Khera, Pura-Pachoni and Silawan in Banpur; Nawe in Mahroni; and Hudda in Maraura.'

Page 184, *line* 17 *and footnote.—Delete* ' that marked by an *' and *substitute* ' * ' *for* ' † ' in line 33.

Page 185, *line* 4.—*For* ' away ' *read* ' sway.'

Page 187, *footnote, line* 10.—*For* ' at ' *read* ' as.'

Page 192, *footnote.—For* ' 15 ' *read* ' 7.'

Page 192, *footnote, lines* 16-17.—*For* ' there is . . . remains ' *read* ' Thanwara is doubtless the village of that name 9 miles north-west of Lalitpur, which contains several old buildings and the Kaisth owners of which claim to hold by grant from Akbar.'

Page 193, *line* 7.—*After* ' or ' *insert* ' more probably.'

Page 193, *line* 27.—*Delete* ' been ' *after* been.

Page 194, *line* 30.—*Add* ' the ' *after* ' in.'

Page 194, *footnote.*—† *After* ' E ' *insert* '—' and *omit* ' and.'

Page 195, *line* 8.—*Add* ' Deo ' *after* ' Bir Singh.'

Page 195, *line* 15.—*For* ' Dehli ' *read* ' Delhi.'

Page 196, *lines* 17—28.—*For* ' Bim Narain ' *read* ' Bhim Narain ' where it occurs.

Page 197, *footnote* §, *line* 1.—*For* ' Jajirs ' *read* ' Jagirs.'

Page 201, *line* 21.—*For* ' Dehli ' *read* ' Delhi.'

Page 201, *line* 30.—*Delete* ' founded the.'

Page 203, *line* 31.—*For* ' administraction ' *read* ' administration.'

Page 205, *footnote* ‡.—*Delete* 'N' and *insert* a comma for fullstop after throne in line 14, and in line 32 *for* 'Badh' *read* 'Budh.'

Page 206, *line* 3.—*For* 'Bullabh Tiwari' *read* 'Ballabh Tiwari.'

Page 206, *line* 13.—*Add* 'of' *after* 'all.'

Page 206, *line* 18.—*Transpose ; and* *

Page 216, *line* 6.—*For* 'Severally' *read* 'severely.'

Page 218, *line* 32.—*For* 'Banodia' *read* 'Barodia.'

Page 219, *line* 7.—*For* 'forts' *read* 'fort'.

Page 219, *line* 8.—*For* 'Sonrai and Madaora' *read* 'while those of Sonrai and Madaora which were held by the Raja of Shahgarh's rule were taken and dismantled.'

Page 219, *line* 15.—*For* 'Chanchanpur' *read* 'Chakarpur'.

Page 220, *line* 15.—*For* 'north' *read* 'east'.

In footnote.—**For* 'In' *read* 'in' in line 1 of the footnote.

Page 222, *line* 22.—*For* 'established' *read* 'established'.

Page 224, *line* 28.—After 'Mayapur' *insert* '14 miles N. E. of Jhansi.'

Page 225, *line* 28.—*For* 'assumed' *read* 'resumed.'

DIRECTORY.

Page 231.—AMBABAI, *tahsil* JHANSI.

A small village in 25°33' N., 78°29' E., nine miles from Jhansi on the Agra road, notable as the first military camping place on the Jhansi and Agra road. It has a population of 943 and a small tank, the water of which is drawn off to allow of the sowing of rabi crops. It contains a police outpost, and an old fort in ruinous condition. It is owned in equal shares by a large number of resident Lodhis, Brahmans and Thakurs.

Page 231, *line* 2, *Arjar.*—*For* 'N' *read* 'E' and *for* '440' *read* '336.'

Page 231, *line* 20, *Arjar.*—*For* 'Raja' *read* 'Maharaja'.

Page 231, *line* 23, *Arjar.*—*For* 'was' *read* 'has so far been',

Page 231, *lines* 25—28, *Arjar.*—*For* 'till . . . department' *read* 'but this was done in 1905'.

Page 231, *insert after Arjar*, ASTA, *tahsil Garautha.*

'Population 1,419, a village in 25°39′ N. 79°13′ E., about two miles N.-E. of Gursarai, owned by a large body of resident Thakurs. It was formerly part of the *jagir* of Rao Senapat of Katera, but was resumed in 1855. There are a school and a canal inspection bungalow, and a large tank maintained by the Irrigation department, though hitherto there has been no irrigation effected from it.'

Page 232.—BABINA.

Page 232, *line* 10.—*For* '1901' *read* '1911' and *for* '2235' *read* '2400.'

Page 232, *line* 15.—*Add* 'a' *before* 'post office' and 'school.'

Page 232, *line* 16.—*After* 'Hindi' *add* 'The Village Sanitation Act (II of 1892) is in force. There is a military encamping-ground here.'

Page 232, *line* 19.—*After* 'Government,' *add* 'While the Bara Tal was breached in 1902, and repaired by Government at a cost of Rs. 3,859, half of which the zamindars are repaying, but the management rests entirely in their hands.'

Page 232.—BAGHAIRA.

Page 232, *line* 5.—*After* 'station' *add* 'school'.

Page 232, *line* 8.—*For* '1901' *read* '1911' and *for* '934' *read* '933.'

BAKWAN, *tahsil Moth.*

Page 232.—A considerable village, population 1,387, in 25°44′ N.-78°55′ E., four miles west of Moth on the unmetalled road to Bhander. It is owned by a large number of resident Bundelas, and contains a school and ruined fort, but is chiefly noteworthy as the place of residence of a number of Kirars, generally included with the Chandravedis, a more or less criminal fraternity, who behave well in and near their homes, but go on thieving expeditions at a distance.

BALABEHAT, *pargana* BALABEHAT, *tahsil Lalitpur.*

Last line of page 232.—*For* '904' *read* '1,040.'

Page 233, *line* 19.—*Omit* 'its present owner' and *add* after 'Jabalpur,' 'from whom it has descended to its present owner, Seth Ballabh Das.'

BALABEHAT *pargana, tahsil Lalitpur.*

Page 233, *line* 4.—*After* 'total' *add* 'area.'

Page 234, *line* 8.—*For* 'Dhourra' *read* 'Dhaurra.'

Page 234, *line* 13.—*For* 'town' *read* 'village.'

Page 235, *line* 6 (*Balabehat*)—(continued)—*After* 'Nilkanth' *insert* 'and Sita Mori' and *for* 'temple' *read* 'temples,' also *after* 'there are' *insert* 'Mahratta or.'

Page 235—,BAMANWAN, *tahsil Moth.*

'A village in 25° 30′ N. 79° 2′ E.; population 1,032, situated at the intersection of the Baragaon-Garotha and Erichh-Bangra roads. It is mostly owned by resident Brahmans and Kachhis. The village contains a stone fort built by the Mahrattas and was the seat of a Garwaro panchayat (see page 129) for the 13 villages of Baror, Bhatpura, Chandwari, Berwai, Rora, Sitora, Sitori, Rampura, Kukargaon, Khoh, Bakain, Parsa, and Bamanwan, which held its sittings under the banyan tree on the athai of Bamanwan.'

Page 236, *lines* 4 and 5.—*For* '1901' *read* '1911' and for '2908' *read* '3460.'

Page 236, *line* 22.—*For* 'and in this direction' *read* 'while throughout the northern portion of the pargana.'

Page 237, *line* 11 (*Banpur*).—*After* 'Kelgawan' *insert* 'Banpur to Kelgawan and thence to Larwari.'

Page 237, *line* 15.—*After* 'Bar' *insert* 'Barodia-Dang, Bhailoni-Ludhiau, Bhailoni-Suba'.

Page 237, *line* 15.—*Before* 'Bar' *insert* 'Banpur.'

Page 237, *line* 16.—*For* 'Bhailoni-Suba, Barodia-Dang' *read* 'Samogar' and *before* 'Raksa' *insert* 'Mogaon.'

Page 237, *line* 19.—*After* 'Banpur' *insert* 'Bar' and *after* 'structure' *insert* "and at Tori a 'baoli' and some rude walling is also attributed to these people."—*Delete* 'and' *before* 'at Banpur' and *for* 'at' *read* 'At.'

Page 237, *Bansi, line* 7.—*Omit* 'Police station'.

Page 238 (*Bansi*), *line* 12.—*For* '1901' *read* '1911' and *for* '2104' *read* '2135'.

Page 239, *line* 7.—*After* 'temples' *insert* 'and at the former place a long inscription'.

Page 239, *line* 13.—*After* 'Bansi' *insert* 'Binaika-muafi.'

Page 239, *line* 24 (*Bant*).—*For* '1901' *read* '1911' and *for* '811' *read* '882.'

Page 240, *line* 21.—*For* '1901' *read* '1911.'

Page 240, *line* 22.—*For* '1898' *read* '2222.'

Page 240, *line* 23.—*After* 'Brahmans' *add* 'There is a Chandel temple in good preservation half mile south-west of the village on the path to Tori.'

Page 240, *line* 8 (*Baragaon*).—*For* 'that has.. ...... Jains' *read* 'of 2,678 in 1911.'

Page 241, *line* 2 (*Baragaon*).—*After* 'force' *add* 'But Rs. 200 per annum is raised by lease of weighing dues, of which six annas in the rupee go to the zamindars, and the balance is utilized in improving the town.'

Page 241, *line* 4.— *After* 'Jhansi' *add* 'There is a market here every Monday.'

Page 241, *line* 5, *Barwasagar*.—*For* 'unmetalled roads run' *read* 'An unmetalled road runs.'

Page 241, *line* 6 (*Barwasagar*).—*Omit* 'and ....22 miles' also *add* 'solely' *after* 'escape.'

Page 242, *line* 15.—*For* 'a flourishing school with five teachers' *read* 'flourishing boys and girls' schools.'

Page 243, *line* 22.—*For* 'Khande Rao Masurkar' *read* 'Khande Rao Mahurkar.'

Page 243, *line* 38.—*After* 'Jains' *add* 'In 1911 it fell 6,405, of whom 6,057 were Hindu Brahminic, 250 Musalmans 22 Christians, and 76 Jains.'

Page 244, *line* 1.—*For* 'Rs. 700' *read* '800'.

Page 244, *line* 3.—*Omit* 'a small force of police.'

Page 244.—*Insert before* BHASNEH, BHADARWARA, *tahsil* MAU 'A village lying a mile north of the Jhansi-Nowgong road and four miles east of Mau in 25° 16′ N. 79° 13′ E., population 1,645. Diwan Raghunath Singh, son of Diwan Bije Bahadur, holds some 130 acres of resumed *muafi* and resides in the fort in the village. He is descended from Bir Singh Deo Maharaja of Orchha through Pancham Singh, who received in *jagir* 28 villages. He had four sons, whose families are now represented by the Thakurs of this village, Taktoli, Khakora, and Patha. The *jagir* was confiscated by the Mahrattas, but partly recovered

later, and finally confiscated after the Mutiny. The village was the seat of a tahsil in Mahratta times and descendants of the last tahsildar hold about one-third of the village and are at feud with the Thakurs.'

Page 244, ***Bhasneh.—For*** ' Bhasneh ' ***read*** ' Bhasneh-Madhopura.'

Page 244, *line* 1.—***For*** ' a village lying ' ***read*** ' The two villages.'

Page 244.—BHASNEH AND MADHOPURA.

' Bhasneh and Madhopura really form one as the sites adjoin and the lands are intermixed. The joint site has a population of 1,492 and is situated.........'

Page 244, *lines* 4 *and* 5.—*For* ' Near .. .. forest ' *read* ' Immediately east of the village is a high ridge running for some five miles N. N. E. and S. S. W. which is all reserved forest. There are also...........'

Page 244, *line* 7.—*Omit* ' The total .... souls; and '.........

Page 244, *line* 14.—*For* ' Bhasneh ' *read* ' three-fourths of Bhasneh, the rest having passed to Seth Milap Chand. The ruins on the top of the hill were built by ancestors of the Bundela owners.'

' The adjoining village of Madhopura was also originally owned by the Bundelas of Bhasneh, but was confiscated after the Mutiny for their seizure of Garhwai. It was then granted in proprietary right to Sita Ram Nana, third son of the Raja of Gursarai, who in the Mutiny joined Col. Orr's column with a body of men and two guns, and was of great assistance to him in procuring supplies and in the Intelligence department and accompanied him in 1858 at the battle of Kunch. The Gursarai family however soon sold it to a Kaisth of Jhansi who is the present owner.'

Page 244, *insert after* BHASNEH, ' BIJAIGARH, *tahsil* MAU.'

' A village in 24° 25′ N. 79° 1′ E. 16 miles N.-E. of Mau near the unmetalled road from Bangra to Erachh. Population 286. The former name was Lahra, the site of which lies half mile east of the village. There is a Mahratta fort here in fair preservation, which was once the headquarters of a Mahratta pargana; the south side of the fort was breached in the Mutiny. In the village is a somewhat curious temple with a granite statue of

Chonni Baba, and there appears to have once been a bridge over the stream running below the village. Half a mile north-west of the village is a fair-sized tank constructed by the Irrigation Department.'

Page 244, *Bijoli, line* 3.—*For* '1901' *read* '1911' and *for* '896' *read* '869.'

Page 245, *Bijrotha, line* 5.—*For* '1,520' *read* '1,626.'

Page 245, *Birdha, line* 6.—*For* '1901' *read* '1911' and *for* '1,462' *read* '1,562.'

Page 245, *Chandpur.*—*For* '1901' *read* '1911' and *for* '34' *read* '37.'

Page 245, *line* 7.—*For* 'east' *read* 'west.'

Page 247, *insert after* CHANDPUR 'CHAPRA, *tahsil* JHANSI.'

'24° 59′ N. 78° 39′ E., a small village, population 537, lying five miles north-east of Jhansi noteworthy for containing a large submersion bandh constructed in 1910 by the Irrigation department in connection with the Garhmau canal. This enables a considerable area of rice to be sown below it and of rabi crops in its bed.'

Page 247, *line* 10 (*Chirgaon*).—*For* 'sincec the onstruction' *read* 'since the construction.'

Page 248, *Chirgaon, line* 4.—*For* 'Basant .... Tikamgarh' *read* 'Basant Kumar died some years ago and was succeeded by Larai Dulaiya, who lived mostly in Tikamgarh and died in 1912. The succession is at present disputed.'

Page 248, *line* 7.—*Correct* '1911' *for* '1901' *and* '4023' *for* '4028' where they occur, and in line 8 seq. *omit* 'of whom Christians.'

Page 248, *line* 12.—*For* 'Rs. 1,400' *read* 'Rs. 2,400.'

Page 248, *line* 15.—*Omit* 'a force of .... police' and *for* 'and a' *read* 'and;' *add* after 'improvement' 'Owing to increase in the town the boundaries were revised and extended in 1909. The town suffered somewhat severely from plague in 1904 and 1912 and is liable to epidemics of cholera.'

Page 248, *Delwara, line* 5—

Read '1911' *for* '1901' *and* '1,346' *for* '1,048.'

Page 248, *Deogarh, line* 5.—*Read* '165' *for* '113.'

Page 250, *insert after Deogarh* 'DEORI,' TAHSIL 'MAU.'

'24° 13′ N. 79° 17′ E. A small village, population 318, on the Dhasan here dammed to make a storage reservoir for the Dhasan canal, which actually takes off at Lachura some eight miles lower down. The reservoir, which is named after Pahari, the village in Alipura State on the other side of the Dhasan, extends many miles up the Dhasan and its tributary, the Ur, and the construction has necessitated the entire removal of Kotra Ghat village. The police outpost and ferry have been transferred to Deori. The Dhasan is crossed here by the Jhansi-Nowgong road on the subsidiary weir, which has been widened so as to make a good causeway. During the rains a ferry worked from Nowgong is maintained.'

Page 251, Dhamna *line* 1.—*For* '642' *read* '553.'

Line 3.—*After* 'road' *insert.* 'It is also connected by an unmetalled road with Barwa Sagar, which is 10 miles distant.'

Line 10.—*After* 'free' *insert* 'the family......to a Bania in lines 11 to 13' and *after* 'outpost,' *add* 'There are also a small district board inspection bungalow and a school.'

Page 251, Dhauri Sagar *line* 5.—*For* '429' *read* '253.'

Page 25, Dhourra.—*For* 'Dhourra' *read* 'Dhaurra.'

Dhaurra in lines 2 and 3 *read* '1911' *for* '1901' and '468' *for* '454' respectively.

Page 251, *insert after* DHAURRA 'DHUKWAN, *tahsil* JHANSI.'

The village of this name was converted wholly into reserved forest, but a considerable area has since been handed over to the Irrigation department for the construction of the dam on the Betwa known as the Dhukwan reservoir. There is here an excellent inspection bungalow and good fishing is obtainable below the weir, while the reservoir when full runs some eight miles up the river nearly as far as the railway bridge, and being bordered with jungle-clad hills forms a charming piece of water. A metalled road connects Dhukwan with Babina, and this is carried across the Betwa on the subsidiary weir, while from the Lalitpur side of the river a good *moram* road runs viâ Nathi Khera and Hisar to rejoin the main Saugor road at Serwans. This route though five miles

longer than the metalled road avoids the ferry crossing at Jharar Ghat. Dhukwan is connected with Jhansi by a canal telegraph line.

Page 251, *village* Dhourra.—*For* 'Dhourra' *read* 'Dhaurra.'

Page 252, Dongra, *line* 3.—*Add* after 'jagir'—'except one patti of Debi Singh resumed for dacoity' and *read* '1911' *for* '1901' and '1642 *for* 1312' in lines 5 and 6.

Page 252, Dudhai *lines* 4 *and* 5—*For* 'Dhourra' *read* 'Dhaurra.'

Page 252, *Dudhai, line* 6.—*For* a 'third...... and a' *read* 'a police outpost and.'

Line 8.—*After* 'Sagor' *add* 'The police station formerly here was abolished in 1912.'

Line 10.—*For* '184' *read* '221.'

Line 18.—*After* 'Dudhai' *insert* an '*' and *add* as a footnote :—

'* See page 198.'

Page 253, *line* 3.—*For* 'east' *read* 'west.'

Line 21.—*After* 'condition' *insert* 'Here was found the image of the boar incarnation of Vishnu exhibited at Allahabad in 1910 and now in the Provincial Museum at Lucknow.'

Line 37.—*For* 'south-eastern' *read* 'south-western.'

Page 254, *Erachh, line* 19.—*For* 'population......Musalmans' *read* 'a steadily declining population which has fallen from 3,341 in 1891 to 2,850 in 1901 and to 2,275 in 1911. The principal inhabitants as well as the owners are Musalmans.'

Page 256, *line* 2.—*For* 'again' *read* 'against'.

Page 256, *insert after* ERACHH 'GAIRAHA, TAHSIL MAU.'

24°20′ N. 79°5′ E. Population 203. A small village about 12 miles N.-W. of Mau notable for a fine Chandel temple in excellent preservation. It is situated about half a mile north of the site on a commanding position half-way up the side of a hill, and is constructed of carved grey granite in the form of an equal-armed cross, the west arm being occupied by a *sikara* in the usual form. A flight of steps leads up to it and a paved courtyard extends round it. Near by is a black basalt image of Buddha, apparently bearing the date Sambat 1234. The temple was repaired at Government expense some 20 years ago.

Page 256, *Garautha, line* 10.—*For* 'Mau and' *read* 'Rura, 20 miles, but.'

Line 11.—*For* 'use this route' *read* 'travel *viâ* Gursarai and Mau, or Gursarai and Punchh.'

Page 256, *line* 17.—*For* '1901' *read* '1911' and *for* 'risen' *read* 'fallen' and *for* '1878' *read* '1532.'

Line 19.—*After* 'caste' *add* 'About a mile N.-E. in the uninhabited mauza of Ranipur is a conspicuous and picturesque ruined fort on a rocky hill built by Dakhini Brahmans, whose descendants are represented by a widow living in Garautha.'

Page 256, *Garautha tahsil pargana, line* 6.—*After* 'miles' *insert* '(including 6,513 acres of reserved forest).'

Line 11.—*After* 'Mau' *insert* 'and the *jagirs* of Tori—Fatehpur, Bijna, and Dhurwai.'

Page 257, *Garautha pargana, line* 9.—*Delete* 'is a perennial stream which.'

Line 10.—*After* 'tributaries' *insert* 'the chief of which is the Patrahi joining it at Turka Lachura.'

Lines 22 *and* 23—*Delete* 'present.. ...desolation,' and *after* '*Ghar*' *add* 'and though much of it is bare and desolate the greater part yields a moderate return in the shape of wood or grazing.'

Line 30.—*For* 'almost entirely' *read* 'predominantly.'

Page 259, *Garautha tahsil, line* 9.—*For* 'from 1892 and 1902' *read* '1896—1905' and *for* '1903' *read* '1902-03.'

Line 10.—*For* '1894—5' *read* '1904-5.'

Line 15.—*After* 'crops' *insert* 'though the proportion of rabi crops has been increasing of late years with the revival of wheat.'

Line 18.—*Before* 'gram' *insert* 'wheat and.'

Line 19.—*For* 'latter is mixed with wheat' *read* 'the two last are sown together.'

Page 259, *line* 36.—*For* 'Kakariwai' *read* 'Kakarbai.'

Page 260, *line* 15, *delete*—'The average .... mile.'

Line 15.—*After* 'mile' *add* 'In 1911 the population had again risen to 72,626, giving an increase of 8·5 per cent. The average density only amounts to 156 persons per square mile.'

Page 260, *line* 16.—*After* the word 'were' *add* 'in 1901'.

Page 260, *line* 32.—*For* '1901' *read* '1911' and *for* '4304' *read* '4,164.'

Page 261 (*Garautha tahsil continued*).

Line 31.—*For* 'laklets at Haibatpura' *read* 'Chandel remains (temples and a baithak) at Haibatpura near the tank which is itself Chandel and a tank and some Chandel ruins at Nagar.'

Line 34.—*For* 'forms' *read* 'is usually united with Mau to form.'

Line 38.—*After* 'Gursarai' *add* 'Erachh, Baghera.'

Page 261 (*insert after* GARAUTHA) 'GARHIA PHATAK, *tahsil* JHANSI.'

'Garhia Phatak with Purwa Garhia, Nagra, and Pulia no. 9 have been united to form an Act XX town. The three former are situated close together immediately outside the boundary of the railway land half a mile west of the railway workshops; Pulia no. 9 is in the angle between the main line and the Manikpur branch. The population is composed almost wholly of workmen in the railway workshops and totalled 5,919 in 1911, having risen very rapidly from 857 in 1891 and 2,321 in 1901. The places are almost suburbs of Jhansi, but are situated too far from the municipal border to be satisfactorily managed as part of the municipality. The G. I. P. Railway contributes Rs. 800 per annum to the town funds, receipts of and expenditure from which balance at about Rs. 3,000 annually. The towns have so far been allowed to grow up in a very disorderly manner, but for the future a system of roads has been planned and it is hoped that sanitation will be considerably improved. There are here a police outpost and three schools (two for boys and one for girls) maintained by an American Mission. The towns are situated in the revenue mauza of Rund Panch Mahal, the name being derived, however, from Garhia, which lies three-quarters of a mile south-west of Garhia Phatak, and in which the railway reservoir known as the Garhia lake, formed by damming the Pahuj river about two miles above where it is crossed by the Sipri road, lies. The lake is distinct from the two referred to on page 50.'

Page 262, *Garhmau, line* 2.—*For* '1901' *read* '1911' and *for* '575' *read* '548.'

Page 262, *Geora-Gundhera, line* 5.—*For* '1901' *read* '1911' and *for* '1071' *read* '1077.'

Page 262, *Girar, lines* 4 *and* 5.—*Omit* 'and at present...... post office' and *for* '1901' *read* '1911' and '238' *for* '157.'

Page 263 *(insert after Girar)* GURHA, *tahsil* GARAUTHA. 'A village, population 617 in 25° 27′ N., 79° 21′ E., situated 10 miles S.S.E. of Garautha on the Dhasan. The village contains the Nagonath Hill, a conspicuous landmark a mile north-east of the village on the top of which are two temples and a shrine to Mahadeo in a cave; between the two temples is a great trigonometrical survey station. The view from the top is very extensive. At the foot of the hill on the east side is a Chandel baithak. The village was originally owned entirely by Bundelas, who have lost five annas.'

Page 326, GURSARAI.

Page 263, *line* 19.—*For* 'Rao's' *read* 'Raja's.'

Page 263, *line* 25 *to line* 1 *on page* 264.—*Omit* 'and though.........Orai.'

Page 264, *line* 4.—*After* 'Jains' *add* 'while in 1911 it had still further declined to 4,164.'

Page 264.—*Insert* the following in place of the existing genealogical tree :—

NARSINGH PANDIT.

- Govind Rao.
  - Balaji.
    - Raghunath Rao.
  - Gangadhar.
    - Govind Rao.
      - Bala Rao.
- Babu Rao.
  - Dinkar Rao (died 1831 A. D.)
    - Bal Krishan (died A.D. 1838.)
    - Kesho Rao (Raja) died 25th October 1880.
      - Sheo Ram (rebel).
        - Ram Ghand Rao (represented by Musammat Durga Rai).
      - Atma Ram (Raja) adopted by Bal Krishen above, died 14th June 1894.
        - Gobind Rao.
          - Atma Bam.
        - Bhaskar Rao.
        - Narain Rao.
          - Sridhar Rao.
      - Jai Ram (adopted by Madho Rao).
      - Sita Ram (died 7th November 1898.)
        - Dinkar Rao.
        - Lachman Rao.
        - Ganpat Rao.
        - Ganga Dhar Rao.
      - Bal Krishan.
        - Damodar.
        - Madho Rao (adopted by Jai Ram).
          - Mukund Rao.
      - Kishan Rao, born 1871.
      - Raghunath Rao, born 1871.
        - Kesho Rao.

Page 265, *line* 1.—*For* ' cancelled ' *read* ' withdrawn.'

Page 265, *line* 13.—*For* ' one and half......... revenue ' *read* ' 75 per cent. of the assets.'

Page 265, *line* 36.—*For* ' At the present.........carried out ' *read* ' Until 1912, the Raja was permitted to levy an octroi at certain prescribed rates and goods imported into Gursarai in consideration of his contributing Rs. 858 to the town fund for conservancy and watch and ward, etc. But from that date he surrendered his right to collect octroi and has no longer to contribute towards the town expenses. Since then Gursarai has become an ordinary Act XX town.'

Page 266.—*After* ' Gursarai ' *insert*—

' HAIBATPURA, *tahsil* GAROTHA.'

" Population 331 in 25° 35′ N. and 79° 15′ E. This is the chief of a group of villages close together and of interest by reason of their Chandel remains and panchayat system. These villages are Chaukri, Nonar, and Basa. There is a fine Chandel tank at Haibatpura and a ruined temple ¼ mile north of the site. In Chaukri there is a Chandel baithak called the ' Katchery ' and ascribed locally to Ala and Udal. There are ruins of less interest in Basa and Chaukri. For the Garhwaro panch, the meeting-place of which is in the temple of Mahabir in Nonar, see page 129."

Page 266, *Jakhlon, line* 3.—*For* ' 1901 ' *read* ' 1911 ' and *for* ' 1388 ' *read* ' 1698.'

Page 267, *Jakhaura, line* 7.—*Add after* ' one ' ' The tank burst in 1904 and was repaired by the Irrigation department, the owners, who are Lodhis, paying part of the cost. '

Page 267, *line* 8.—*For* ' it contains ' *read* ' there are.'

Page 267, *line* 13.—*For* ' 1901 ' *read* ' 1911 ' and *for* ' 2398 ' *read* ' 2196.'

Page 267, *Jhansi city, line* 10.—*After* ' east ' *insert* ' and there are a number of unmetalled roads which radiate in directions unserved by metalled roads.'

Page 267, *lines* 14 to 16—*delete* ' and there.........roads.'

Page 268, *line* 5.—*After* ' Provinces ' *add* ' In 1911 the population had increased to 58,236. In the same year the population of the cantonments was found to be 11,972.'

Page 268, *line* 6.—*For* '37157' *read* '43482' and *after* 'Hindus' *add* '71 being Aryas' and *for* '9867' *read* "12,736."

Page 268, *line* 7.—*For* '150' *read* '1340,' *for* '207' *read* '280.'

Page 268, *line* 8.—*For* '3872' *read* '6416' and *for*, 2116' *read* '3181.'

Page 268, *line* 9.—*For* '1,855' *read* '1435' and *omit* the words 'others, chiefly.'

Page 268, *line* 18.—*For* '32·96' *read* '50·02.'

Page 268, *line* 19.—*Delete* 'and' *between* the words 'drink and textile.'

Page 268, *line* 20.—*After* the word 'industries' *add* 'commerce transport and storage' and *for* '20' *read* '14·5.'

Page 268, *lines* 21 *and* 22.—*Delete* '16·45 per cent......and.'

Page 268, *line* 23.—*For* '9·2' *read* '5·5.'

Page 269, *footnote, line* 3.—*For* 'Rrja' *read* 'Raja' and *for* 'olny' *read* 'only' in the fifth line of the footnote.

Page 273, *line* 18.—*For* 'fertival' *read* 'festival.'

Page 273, *line* 29.—*For* 'Jhirman' *read* Jhirnan' and *after* 'open' *read* 'though not used for cart traffic.'

Page 274, *line* 1.—*After* 'egress' *insert* 'forming what is known as the Phuta Darwaza.'

Page 274, *line* 4—*Delete* 'broad.'

Page 274, *line* 8.—*Before* 'broad' *insert* 'fairly.'

Page 274, *line* 23.—*For* 'opposite to it' *read* 'a short distance to the west of it.'

Page 274, *line* 29.—*Delete* from 'Six......to Orchha Darwaza' and *add* 'seven wards, four of which are within the city walls, while the other three however known as Talpura, Naibasti, and Sipri Bazar, respectively, are outside the walls.'

Page 275, *lines* 3 to 5—.*Delete* 'though...........lines.'

Page 277, *line* 12.—*After* 'miles' *insert* 'which includes 14,719 acres of reserved forest.'

In footnote.—*Read* '5049' *for* '3499.'

Page 278, *line* 12.—*After* 'sown,' *insert* 'Several of these tanks such as those at Chhapra and Digara have been restored or reconstructed by the Irrigation department.'

Page 279, *line* 7.—*Delete* 'very.'

Page 279, *line* 24.—*Delete* 'when the last enumeration was made.'

Page 280, *line* 2.—*After* 'Bundelas' *add* 'The total population in 1911, including the city and cantonments, was 166,939 persons. Classified according to religions there were 142,066 Hindus Brahminic, 208 Aryas, 765 Jains, 980 Sikhs, 19,444 Muhammadans, 3,216 Christians, and 258 Parsis.

'The density of population was 330 persons per square mile, showing an increase over last census of 14·8 per cent.'

Page 281—*Jhansi—(continued).*

Page 281, *line* 7.—*After* 'are' *insert* 'the Chandel temples or remains thereof' and *delete* 'Pachar.'

Page 281, *line* 8.—*Before* 'have' *insert* 'and Pachar.'

Page 281, *line* 9.—*After* 'usually' *insert* 'together with Moth.'

Page 281 *Jharar line* 2.—*For* '46' *read* '67.'

Page 281, *Jharar—For* 'It gives............season' *read* 'The Jhansi-Lalitpur road here crosses the Betwa by a causeway when the water is low enough, by a ferry at other times. The water is held up by the dam at Dhukwan, 6 miles lower down, so that the causeway is not in use until late in the season, and, in years when there is little demand for irrigation, not at all. On the other hand, since the construction of the dam the ferry is workable throughout the year, which formerly was not the case, the nearest crossing in the rains having been at the Surengh ât two miles higher up.'

Page 281— KACHNEO, *tahsil* MAU.

'A considerable village in 25' N. 7°13°8 57' eleven miles west of Mau with which it is connected by an unmetalled road as also with Bangra three miles distant on the Jhansi-Nowgong road. Population 982. The village was originally owned by resident Ahirs, but it has now passed to purchasers chiefly Mst. Radha Bai of Jhansi and the rest to resident Kaisths. There is a fair-sized tank prettily situated west of the range of the hills behind the village (see page 59). There is also a district board inspection bungalow which was formerly a shooting-box of Birsinghdeo Raja of Orchha.'

Pages 281 *and* 282, *Kakarvai, line* 4—*For* 'It is.........Durkhuru' *read* 'It gives its name to an ubari estate consisting of Kakarbai (15 annas), Kachir, Dhamnaur, Hiranagar, Kharka, and Dumrai together with about one-third of Durkhuru. The family of the Rao reside in a fort in Kakarvai, which is imposingly situated on a ridge of rock on the north-east side of the village, but they are now greatly impoverished mainly by reason of their large numbers.'

Page 281.—*Omit* the footnote on this page.

Page 282, *line* 12, *for* '1901' *read* '1911' and *for* '1356' *read* '1348.'

Page 282.—*Insert after Kakarvai.*

'KARARI, *tahsil* JHANSI.'

'A village in 25°32′ N. 78°28″ E. on the Agra road, seven miles north-east of Jhansi and one mile from the railway station named from it, with which it is connected by an unmetalled road. The population is 660. It contains an old fort and is owned by resident Gujars and Ahirs.'

Page 282,—*Insert* here.

KARGAWAN, *tahsil* MOTH.

'A village in 25°27′ N. 78° 53′ E., five miles north-east of Chirgaon on the Cawnpore metalled road; population 1,386. The original owners are resident Lodhis, but they have lost more than half the village. The site is an old one, being apparently mentioned as Kari-gramma in the copper-plate inscription found at Pachar (see page 313). From the context it would appear that Kargawan was then the chief town of a pargana. There are also in the village Chandel remains in the shape of carvings, derived apparently from a temple and now on a shrine near the school; and an old Chandel well lined with large bricks.'

Line 12.—*After* 'elegance.' 'There is also a considerable amount of kharua cloth manufactured.'

Page 282, *lines* 12 *and* 13.—*For* '1901' *read* '1911' and *for* '4375' *read* '4249.'

Page 282, *line* 22.—*After*, Rs. 2150 '*add*' rental *kists* are still collected here as in Orchha, i. e. the kharif *kist* in August and the rabi *kist* in January. 'There is a large area of forest which is cut over rather severely, whereby the Sada-Sohawal

shrub *(Lantana aculcata)* is spreading to the detriment of more useful trees.'

Page 283, *Kelgawan, line* 4.—*For* '1901' *read* '1911' and for '1985' *read* '2226.'

Add at the end 'The village was originally the *jagir* of the Kamdar of Raja Mor Pahlad, whose descendants retain about two-thirds of the village, the remainder having mostly passed to the present Diwan of Tikamgarh, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Zaman Khan, though recorded in the name of his sister-in-law Mst. Mehtab Begum. This lady also holds shares in the neighbouring villages of Dangrana and Mahowa-Khera.'

Page 283, *lines* 3 and 4.—*For* '1901' *read* '1911' and *for* '503' *read* '517.'

Page 283,—*Kelwara.*—*Add* at the end—'It was originally owned entirely by the Lodhis, but they have lost three-fourths to various purchasers.'

Page 283, *Add here*—KHAILAR, *tahsil* JHANSI.

'A fair-sized village, population 1,091, in 25° 20′ N. 78° 33′ E. It is situated nine miles south of Jhansi on the Lalitpur road and is the first military encamping-ground on that road from Jhansi. The village is owned by several resident Ahirs and contains a tank managed by the Irrigation department. The mass of hills to the west of the village forms a conspicuous land-mark and the immediate neighbourhood forms a favourite ground for field-firing for the Garrison at Jhansi, and special arrangements to facilitate this have been entered into with the zamindars as regards an area of about a mile square immediately north of the hills and west of the metalled road.'

Page 283. *Add here*—KHAJRAHA, *tahsil* JHANSI.

'A railway station 11 miles south of Jhansi which derives its name from the neighbouring villages of Khajraha Buzurg and Khajraha Khurd, the former of which lies half a mile west of the station and the latter about three miles west. Khajraha Buzurg is the more important with a population of 853. It is purely agricultural and is owned by a large body of resident Lodhi co-sharers.'

Page 283, *Khajuria, line* 8.—*For* '753' *read* '795.

Page 283, *Konchhabhanwar, line* 1.—*For* '1308' *read* '1566.'

Page 284, *Konchhabhanwar, line* 15.—*For* 'the bulk ... and' *read* 'for some reason.'

Page 284, *line* 19.—*For* 'the executive ...... division' ' *read* 'the Irrigation department.'

Page 284, *Kotra Ghât.—Delete* from the 'A village lying to...... chiefly Parihars' and *add* 'The village now lies in 24° N. and 79° 16′ E some 2½ miles south of the new road from Jhansi to Nowgong, five miles from Jhansi and 11 miles from Mau. It was formerly situated about a mile N.-E. but the old site had to be abandoned on the construction of the Pahari dam on the Dhasan two miles below the old site. There is a school, but the other institutions formerly here have been removed elsewhere, the police outpost (a police station until 1907) to Deori, the cattle pound to Purwa, and the inspection bungalow to Bhandra, while the military encamping-ground has been abandoned entirely. The population in 1911 was 1,230, chiefly Parihars.'

Page 286, *Kotra Ghât.—Omit* last paragraph.

Page 286, *Kumheri, line* 3.—*For* '1,901, *read*' 1911 and *for* '1758' *read* '2,228.'

Page 286, *Kumheri, line* 4.—*Omit* 'The only ... size' and *add* 'The village was originally owned two-thirds by Brahmans and one-third by Kurmis, all resident. These have lost altogether rather over one-third, which has passed chiefly to Kaisths. The panchayat system survives here strongly and many cases are settled without reference to the law courts.'

Page 286, *Lachura, line* 6.—*Delete* 'Three miles .... in length.'

Page 286, *Lachura, line* 11.—*After* '1908' *add* 'The reservoir extends right up to the Pahari dam and being bordered on the west by a jungle-clad range of hills forms a beautiful sheet of water. The whole of the area between the reservoir and the range running south-west of Lachura village is now reserved forest.'

Page 286, *Lachura, line* 12.—*Omit* 'Post office and school.'

Page 286, *Lachura, line* 13.—*For* '775' *read* '746.'

Page 286, *Lachura, line* 14.—*Afehr* 'Chamars' *add After* 'the village is mainly owned by resident Bais Thakurs.'

Page 286, LALITPUR *Sub-Division.*

Line 10.—*For* 'It has accordingly' *read* 'The Sub-divisional Officer is assisted by a Deputy Collector, as a rule with less than full powers, while the Munsif of Lalitpur has the criminal powers of a second class Magistrate. There are also an Assistant Superintendent and Reserve Inspector of Police and a few clerks besides the ordinary court clerk, as the Sub-divisional Officer's duties are somewhat more extensive than those of the ordinary Sub-divisional Officer stationed at headquarters. The sub-division has however in most respects ....'

Page 287, LALITPUR, *pargana and tahsil* LALITPUR.

Page 287, *line* 7.—*For* 'east' *read* 'west.'

Page 287, *line* 27.—*For* '1800' *read* '1787.'

Page 287, *line* 28.—*After* 'fought' *insert* '' near.'

Page 287, *line* 30.—*After* 'Shahzad' *insert* '(see page 205).'

Page 288, *line* 4.—*For* 'from' *read* 'by.'

Page 288, *line* 35.—*Delete* 'but.'

Page 289, *line* 1.—*After* 'tank' *insert* 'the catchment area of which has been considerably increased lately by the construction of a channel diverting a stream into it. But in spite of this the sub-soil water level continues to fall, presumably by reason of the completeness with which rain-water is drained off by the numerous drains and paved streets.'

Page 289, *lines* 10 and 11.—*For* 'district surveyor' *read* 'sectional officer of the Public Works department (Roads and Buildings) and subdivisional officer of the Irrigation department.'

Page 289, *line* 27.—*After* 'other religions' *add* 'At the' census of 1911 the number had risen to 12,449, of whom 9,146 were Hindus, 1,365 were Jains, 6 were Sikhs, 1,778 were Muhammadans, and 154 were Christians.'

Page 289, *line* 24.—*For* 'at the last enumeration' *read* 'The enumeration of 1901.'

Page 290, *line* 15.—*Delete* 'sah'

Page 291, *line* 15.—*After* 'wells' *insert* 'There are, however, several tanks, of which the chief are Kalyanpura,

whence a small system of canals takes out, Daoni, Karipahari, Kelwara, Lagon, and the Sumera tank at Lalitpur : the first four have been recently constructed by the Irrigation department.'

Page 292, *line* 26.—*After* 'apiece' *add* 'The population in 1911 numbered 159,462, showing a rise of 10·3 per cent. over that of 1901. Classified according to religion, there were 210,403 Hindus Brahmanic, 4,939 Jains, 3,910 Muhammadans, and 200 Christians.'

Page 291, *line* 15.—*For* '1901' *read* '1911' and *for* '63623' *read* . . . .

Line 17.—*Before* 'eastward' *insert* 'south.'

Page 291, *line* 22.—*Delete* 'several' and *for* 'in it' *read* at Delwara, Lalitpur, Jiron ' and Jakhlaun within the limits of the pargana.'

Page 292, *line* 31.—*Delete* 'the only.'

Page 292, *line* 32.—*Delete* ' in the subdivision.'

Page 292, *line* 33.—*Before* 'Bansi' *insert* 'Pura Kalan.'

Page 292, *line* 38.—*After* 'Kirauda' *insert* 'Tenga.'

Page 292, *line* 38.—*For* 'Kiraunda' *read* 'Kirauda.'

Page 293, *line* 1.—*For* 'Buhchera' *read* 'Buchera.'

Page 293, *line* 10.—*Delete* 'Bar, Bansi. Dudhai, and Narhat.'

Page 293, *line* 10.—*After* 'Talbehat' *insert* 'and,' and *after* 'Nathi Khera' *add* 'while portions of the tahsil lie in the police circles of Bar and Narhat, the headquarters of which lie in the Mahroni tahsil.'

Page 293.—*Insert* here, LEWA, *tahsil* JHANSI.

'A village 15 miles north-east of Jhansi on the Bhander road. It is situated on an elevated mound and is probably one of the oldest sites in the district, being mentioned in the copper-plate inscription found at Pachar and dated 1233 Sambat. It contains a Chandel *baoli* situated about 100 yards south-west on the village. Near the *baoli* is a carved Chandel pillar with an illegible inscription which has been utilised as a *sati* stone. The village has a population of 610 and is owned by resident Lodhis.'

Page 293, *Madanpur*, *line* 8.—*For* 'but has . . . . . school and' *read* 'and has a school, but'

Page 293, *Madanpur, line* 10.—*For* '1901' *read* '1911' and *for* '561' *read* '527.'

Page 293, *Madanpur, line* 14.—*After* 'buildings' *insert* 'called locally the Kachahris of Ala and Udal.'

Page 294, *line* 3.—*For* 'but was' *read* 'and the defences of dry stone walling about three feet high are still to be seen. These were however . . . . .'

Page 294, *line* 9.—*For* 'Phatun . . . . . hermits' *read* 'the Phatan, a gorge cut through the sandstone ridge by the Ohri river: here are some natural caverns once tenanted by hermits, now a not infrequent resort of tigers.'

Page 294, *Madaora, line* 7.—*For* '1,142' *read* '1,261.'

Page 295, *Madaora pargana, line* 10.—*For* 'is' *read* 'however is distinctly undulating and is' and *for* 'nalas' *read* 'stream.'

Page 295, *Madaora pargana, line* 12.—*For* 'nalas' *read* 'streams' and *for* 'back centrally' *read* 'through the centre.'

Page 295, *Madaora pargana, line* 15.—*After* 'pargana' *insert* 'The scenery along the streams where they pass through the northernmost scarp of the Vindhyas in a series of gorges is probably the prettiest in the provinces outside the Himalayan districts.'

Page 295, *Madaora pargana, line* 35.—*After* 'acres' *insert* 'There are no canals, but tanks exist at Arjun-Khiria, Dhawa and Dongra-Kalan, Madanpur, and Madaora.'

Page 296, *line* 15.—*After* 'south' *read* 'There is a large collection of Chandel remains at Madanpur, and Chandel temples in good and fair preservation at Sonrai, Gurha, Kakarua, Siron, Budhni-Narhat, Daulatpur, and Markhera; while there are ruins of what were once fine forts at Madaora and Sonrai, and others at Narhat and elsewhere. The Gond fortifications at Girar are of interest. The more important of these remains have been separately described.'

Page 296, *Madaora pargana, lines* 15 *and* 16.— *Delete* 'and its . . . . . chapter IV.'

Page 296, *line* 2.—*For* '2682' *read* '3094.'

Page 297, *line* 13, *read* 'moti' *for* 'moto.'

Line 35, *after* 'acres' *insert* 'there are good tanks at Sonjna Maigawan, and Bangarua.'

Page 298, *Mahroni tahsil, line* 9.—*For* 'south' *read* 'Saugor district.'

Page 298, *Mahroni tahsil, line* 15.—*For* 'Sonjna' *read* 'Sajnam.'

Page 298, *Mahroni tahsil, line* 16.—*For* 'touches' *read* 'includes a part of.'

Page 299, *Mahroni tahsil*, (continued) *line* 9.—*For* 'Bundela' *read* 'Bundelas.'

Page 299, *Mahroni tahsil, line* 16.—*After* 'representatives' *add* 'A marked rise of 17·8 per cent. in the population, which now amounts to 122,374, was observed at the census of 1911.'

Page 299, *Mahroni tahsil, line* 17.—*After* 'Sindwaha' *insert* 'Patha, Saidpur, Kumheri, Sonrai.'

Page 299, *Mahroni tahsil, line* 18.—*After* 'Guna' *insert* 'and' and *delete* 'Girar' and 'Madanpur.'

Page 299, *Mahroni tahsil, line* 25.—*After* 'Gonds' *insert* 'Agori (a temple probably Gond), Girar (Gond fortifications).'

Page 299, *Mahroni tahsil, line* 31.—*Delete* 'Girar, Lalitpur.'

Page 300.—MAU, *tahsil* MAU.

Page 300, *line* 4.—*Before* 'southwards' *delete* 'and,' and *after* 'Tikamgarh,' *insert* 'and eastward to Ranipur and thence to Ratausa.'

Page 300, *line* 5.—*After* 'Markuan' *delete* 'and' and *after* 'Lahchura' *insert* 'Ganupura (opposite Rura), Churara, Bonda, and Uldan.'

Page 300, *line* 8.—*For* 'nadis' *read* 'rivers.'

Page 301, *line* 11.—*Delete* 'of three or four streets.'

Page 301, *line* 15.—*For* 'to' *read* 'on.'

Page 301, *line* 23.—*For* 'Suprar' *read* 'Sukhnai.'

Page 301, *line* 30.—*After* 'Jhansi' *insert* '(from 1770 to 1794.)'

Page 302, *line* 2.—*After* '19675' *insert* a comma and *omit* 'and' *after* 17231 *insert* 'in 1911 of 12927.'

Page 302, *line* 5.—*For* 'are' *read* 'were.'

Page 302, *line* 8.—*After* 'muhallas' *add* 'With effect from April 1st, 1912, Ranipur was separated from Mau amd converted into an Act XX town (see page 172).'

Page 302, *line* 11.—*For* 'five' *read* 'seven.'

Page 302, *line* 16.—*After* 'religions' *add* 'The population of Mau proper in 1911 classified according to religion consisted of 11,494 Brahmanic Hindus, 10 Aryas, 97 Jains, 1,289 Muhammadans, and 37 Christians.'

Page 303, *line* 8.—*After* 'wheat' *add* 'But trade here is often very adversely affected by the imposition of differential export duties by the Orchha State designed to divert all exports from that state through Tikamgarh (see page 75). It is also adversely affected by the use of the Gajashahi rupee, the exchange of which is manipulated to the invariable advantage of the money-changers and the disadvantage of their customers.'

Page 303, *line* 11.—*Delete* 'but the water-supply is bad.'

Page 303, MAU *tahsil.*

Page 303, *line* 6.—*Delete* 'south' *before* 'west.'

Page 303, *line* 10.—*After* 'miles' *insert* 'which includes 7,129 acres of reserved forest.'

Page 303, *line* 22, *to line* 1, *page* 304.—*For* 'the further . . . became' *read* 'The soil becomes progressively darker from south to north.'

Page 304, *line* 7.—*For* 'Kachneh' *read* 'Kachneo.'

Page 305, *line* 19.—*After* 'crops' *add* 'With the revival of wheat cultivation the proportion of rabi crops is increasing.'

Line 27.—*For* '710' *read* '170.'

Page 305, *line* 36.—*For* 'at the last enumeration' *read* 'at the enumeration of 1901.'

Page 306, *line* 18.—*For* 'town' *read* 'towns' and *for* 'is' *read* 'are.'

Page 306, *lines* 18 *and* 19.—*For* 'Ranipur' *read* 'and the Act XX town of Ranipur.'

Page 306, *line* 17.—*After* 'Mau' *add* 'at the last census of 1911 the population was 104,278. Classified according to religions there were in 1911, 98,984 Brahminic Hindus, 7 Aryas, 716 Jains, 14 Sikhs, 4,025 Muhammadans, and 532 Christians.'

'The density of population was 237 persons per square mile giving an increase over last census of 4·0 per cent.'

Page 306, *line* 21.—*For* 'Kachneh' *read* 'Kachneo' and *after* 'tanks' *insert* 'while there are smaller tanks at Bejaigarh,

Kharon, Katera (Ara Tal), Bangra, Baragaon, Seokra, Dhawa, and Palra; of these, the first eight are in charge of the Irrigation department, and from the Siaori, Magarwara, Kachneo, Pachwara, and Bijaigarh tanks proceed more or less extensive system of canals. At Lachhura and Deori are reservoirs of the Dhasan canal, which, however, does no irrigation in the district.'

Page 306, *lines* 21 *and* 22.—*Delete* 'while Uldan . . . . . stations.'

Page 306, *line* 32.—*For* 'four' *read* 'five.'

Page 306, *line* 33.—*After* 'namely' *insert* 'Rura.'

Page 307, *line* 5.—*For* 'constitutes' *read* 'is usually combined with Garautha to form.'

Page 307, *line* 6.—*After* 'staff' *insert* 'who however now no longer as was customary until 1900, resides at Mau.'

Page 307, *line* 8.—*For* 'Barwa Sagar' *read* 'Pandwaha. There are a few remains of archaeological interest, the chief of which are Chandel temples at Basari, Gairaha, Marha, Rura, and Sakrar, and several old forts the best of which are at Bijaigarh and Pachwara.'

Page 307.—MOTH.

Page 307, *line* 3.—*Before* 'Gursarai' *insert*, 'Samthar' and *before* 'Bhander' and ' *omit* 'and Punch' and *add after* 'Bhander' the first metalled, the others unmetalled.'

Page 307, *line* 11.—*After* 'tax' *insert* 'and weighing licences.'

Page 307, *line* 12.—*Omit* 'a police force.'

Page 307, *line* 15.—*After* 'notice' *add* 'The town suffered somewhat severely from plague in 1904 and again in 1912.'

Page 307, *line* 7.—*Delete* 'and' *before* '1901' and *after* '2937' write 'and in 1911 still further to 2602.'

Page 307, *line* 8.—*Delete* 'of this . . . . Hindus' Line 10' *for* '600' *read* '1,000.'

Page 307, *Moth tahsil, line* 4.—*After* 'miles' *insert* 'which includes 1,955 acres of reserved forest in 72 blocks which are in charge of the Collector (see page 20).'

Page 307, *Moth tahsil, line* 10.—*For* 'inclave' *read* 'enclave.'

Page 308, *line* 2.—*Insert* a comma, *after* 'Khilli' in line 2 and *add* 'and' *before* 'Khilli-Tanti.'

Page 308, *line* 2.—*Delete* 'on the other hand ...... is ...... Jalaun district,'

Page 309, *line* 36.—*After* 'wells' *insert* 'There are, however, proposals for new canals on both sides of the Betwa, which should greatly increase the irrigated area and render the tahsil less precarious than it now is (see page 61).'

Page 310, *line* 4.—*After* 'crops' *add* 'Here, as elsewhere in the district the proportion under rabi crops is steadily increasing.'

Page 311, *line* 2.—*After* 'representatives' *add* 'At the census of 1911 there was again a fall to 55,009 or 1·1 per cent. Classified according to religions there were 52,662, Brahminics Hindus, 6 Aryas, 198 Jains, 3 Sikhs, 2,137 Muhammadans, and 3 Christians.'

Page 311, *line* 13.—*For* 'no' *read* 'small' and *after* 'importance' *add* 'but its trade has increased of late.'

Page 311, *line* 20.—*For* 'north to south' *read* 'north-east to south-west.'

Page 311, *line* 29.—*After* 'impassable' *add* 'except at Erachh, the ferry at which is passable, save in times of very exceptional flood.'

Page 312, *line* 37.—*For* 'forms' *read* 'is generally united with Jhansi to form.'

Page 312, *line* 38.—*Delete* 'generally.'

Page 313, *insert after* MOTH, MOTI KATRA, *tahsil* GARAUTHA.

"Population 1,350. A village in 25° 35' N. 79° 26' E. on the Dhasan river where the road from Garautha to Rath crosses that river. It is owned by Bundelas of the Kakarbai family (see page 103) and contains a fort in fair preservation. There is a school here, and a small industry of dyeing kharua cloth, though 'al' cultivation has long ceased. There is a considerable area of reserved forest in this neighbourhood, and a ferry across the Dhasan, which is fordable in the dry season.'

Page 313, *insert here* MUSTARA, *tahsil* JHANSI.

'A village three miles north-east of Jhansi which gives its name to a railway station situated 1¾ miles from the Baragaon gate of Jhansi city and so nearer the city than Jhansi station itself. The station is connected by a good unmetalled road with the Baragaon gate. The village has a population of 251 and is

owned by Musammat Radha Bai. South of it is a considerable tank which the Irrigation department propose to improve and connect with the Chira bandh little further south, forming the whole into one system with the Marghatta bandh in Koncha-Bhanwar; the scheme should go far to restore the prosperity of this tract.'

Page 313, *insert here* NAND KHAS, *tahsil* MOTH.

'A village with a population of 774, which gives its name to a railway station on the Cawnpore branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, situated in Samthar territory about a mile away. The station is connected by an unmetalled road with the metalled Cawnpore road at Semri, one mile distant.'

Page 313, *line* 7, *Narhat.—For* 'in chapter III' *read* 'on page 104 *et seq.*'

Page 313, *lines* 10 *and* 11.—*For* '1901' *read* '1911' and *for* '2101' *read* '2346.'

Page 313, *Nathi Khera, line* 3.—*After* 'road' *add* 'which runs north *viâ* Dhukwan to Babina, 15 miles off.'

Page 313, *Nathi Khera, line* 5.— *For* '1901' *read* '1911' and *for* '448' *read* '985.'

Page 313, *Nathi Khera, line* 6 —*After* 'Jains' *add* 'though the zamindars are Bundela Thakurs.'

Page 313, *insert here* NOHAT GHÂT, *tahsil* JHANSI.

'Nohat Ghât is the ferry by which the Jhansi-Nowgong road crosses the Betwa seven miles from Jhansi. Owing to the Parichha dam which holds up the water to above this point the ferry works all the year round, and it is possible to maintain at least fair approaches. The name is derived from the village of Nohat Chir within the limits of which the eastern landing lies; the western landing lies in Orchha State territory.'

Page 313, *insert here* PACHAR, *tahsil* JHANSI.

'A village 16 miles north-east of Jhansi in 25° 34′ N. 78° 49′ E., population 802. The owners are chiefly resident Ahirs. A copper-plate was discovered here during the excavation of the foundation of a house some 40 years ago and presented to the Government in 1908 by its then possessor Brindaban. It is dated 1233 Sambat and records the bestowal by Raja Parmal of Kalinjar of a *muafi* on one Pandit Sri Keshawa Sharma. The

muafi is recorded as in Bilaspur which is said to be the former name of Pachar, which derives its present name from Pacheri, the particular clan of Ahirs to which the proprietors belong. There is in the village a small Chandel temple of carved granite, but the ground level has risen in process of time to such an extent that its roof is now some six feet below the surface and access is obtained by steps. There is a tradition that there are four more such temples, one about 20 yards north of this and two respectively 20 and 40 yards east and a fourth the supposed site of which is not indicated. About a furlong east of the village is a narrow well lined with large bricks, ascribed to the Chandels.'

Page 313, *insert here*, PACHWARA, *tahsil Mau.*

'A considerable village in 24°22′ N. 79°5′ E. population 1,117, ten miles north-west of Mau on the unmetalled road to Uldan, owned by resident Bundela Thakurs, whose ancestors formerly held it in *jagir* and constructed the fort above the village. There is a large tank west of the range of hills that runs half a mile west of the village; this is under the Irrigation department, as also is the delightfully-situated inspection bungalow overlooking the lake.'

Page 313, *Pali, line* 7.—*For* 'in chapter III' *read* 'or page 103 *et seq.*'

Page 313, *Pali, line* 10.—*For* '1910' *read* '1911' and *for* '2451' *read* '2978.'

Page 313, *Pali, line* 13.—*For* 'and deep............Mahadeo' *read* 'there are two Chandel temples distant about quarter mile apart; the more western is known as 'Nilkanth,' being dedicated to Nilkanth Mahadeo—it has been reconstructed and is therefore of less interest archaeologically than the more eastern temple known as Sita Marhi which is unrestored. Paths up the scarp lead to both while a quarter mile further west than the Nilkanth temple in the Banjara Ghati, formerly the road used by the Banjara caravans and still easily passable to ponies.'

Page 314, *Pali Pahari.* PALI PAHARI, *tahsil* JHANSI.

'A small village, population 215, five miles west of Jhansi, which gives its name to the artillery practice camp. The village is Government property and contains a fair-sized tank about a

mile to the south-west constructed by Government in 1889 and now forming part of the Pahuj Garhmau system (page 57). There is also a long hill which is of considerable value in connection with the artillery practice. The camp proper however is situated in Simardha and Karari on the east side of the Agra road close to the sixth milestone from Jhansi and one mile from Karari railway station. Artillery practice is carried on as a rule for three or four weeks during the cold weather, generally in January or February, and extends from the railway line near Jhansi and sometimes beyond the western border of the district. The area shot over is bounded north and south by the Jhansi-Sipri and Jhansi-Agra roads.'

Page 314, PALRA, *tahsil* MAU.

'A large village, population 1,753 in 24° 20′ N. 79′ E., about 9 miles north-west of Mau, owned by resident Thakurs. It contains a school and two fair-sized tanks. The village is well situated on the eastern slope of a range of hills.'

Page 314, *Pandwaha, line* 3.—*For* 'Garantha' *read* 'Garautha.'

Page 314, *Pandwaha, line* 8.—*For* '1901' *read* '1911' and *for* '1017' *read* '1000.'

Page 314, *insert* PAWA, *tahsil Lalitpur.*

'A fair-sized village, population 778, in 25°5′ N. and 78° 26′ E. three miles north-east of Talbehat. It is owned by a considerable number of resident Bundelas and lies on the east side of a range of hills surmounted by a minor survey station and a temple to Mahadeo. The village is noteworthy for containing two very successful submergence tanks. The older one lies a mile north-west of the village and the land in the bed rents for as much as Rs. 10 per acre for rabi crops. The newer tank is a mile south of the village and constructed in 1906 by the Irrigation department at a cost of Rs. 24,727.'

Page 314, PARICHHA, *tahsil* JHANSI.

'A railway station on the Cawnpore branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, two miles from the village of that name which is situated in 25°31′ N. 78°48′ E. and has a population of 582. It gives its name to the dam on the Betwa forming the headworks of the Betwa canal (page 55) which, however,

as also the head of the canal is really situated in an outlying portion of the *jagir* of Tori Fatehpur. The railway station is connected with the Cawnpore road by an unmetalled road seven furlongs long.'

Page 314, PIPRA, *insert after Pawa* PIPRA, *tahsil* MOTH.

'A fair-sized village three miles north of Bahera and one mile east of the unmetalled Erich-Bangra road. It lies immediately east of a long range of hills which at this point have been cut across by a stream which has been dammed to make the largest tank in Moth tahsil. The tank has been improved by the Irrigation department and will probably be still further enlarged in connection with the proposed Garsarai canal. The village is mainly owned by resident Ahirs and Kurmis, and contains a school.'

Page 314, "PUNCH *tahsil Moth." Omit the whole paragraph.*

Page 314, PURA KALAN, *tahsil* LALITPUR, *before* RAKSA.

'A large village, population 2,070 in 25° 3′ N. and 78°34′ E., twelve miles east of Talbehat with which it is connected by a second-class road. The village contains a school and was originally owned in equal shares by Lodhis and Bundelas. The former have now lost most of their shares. There is a fair-sized tank between the site of Pura Kalan and Bijaipura, half in each, the repairing of which is a bone of contention between the two villages. Besides this, a large tank has been made about 1½ miles north-east of the village by damming a considerable stream where it cuts through a range of hills. This was constructed by the Irrigation department in 1905 at a cost of Rs. 20,626, and irrigation is effected by a small system of canals.'

Page 314, *Raksa line* 2.—*For* '1901' *read* '1911.'

Page 314, *line* 3.—*For* '1537' *read* '1521.'

Page 314, *line* 4.—*After* 'station' *insert* 'post office.'

Page 315, *Ranipur, line* 2.—*After* 'Mau' *insert* 'with which it is connected by a metalled road, as also with the Jhansi-Nowgong road at Ratausa (5 miles) and the railway station of Ranipur Road (2½ miles). Unmetalled roads connect it with Siaori, (7 miles) and Kachneo (4 miles).'

Page 315, *lines* 2 and 3.—*Omit*, 'with.........municipality.'

*Page*315, *Raksa, line* 4.—*After* 'described' *add* 'on page 16.'

Page 315, *Ranipur, line* 5.—*After* 'post office' *insert* 'dispensary, police outpost' and *after* 'school' *add* 'Up till 1st April 1912, Ranipur formed one ward, returning two members of the joint Mau-Ranipur municipality; on that date it was separated from Mau, octroi being abolished in Mau, and Ranipur converted to an ordinary Act XX town. It is to be hoped that the abolition of octroi and the construction of the metalled road to the railway station will do something to revive the trade of the place.

Page 315, *line* 9.—*Insert* 'the' *before* 'old style.'

Page 315, *line* 10.—*Add* 'the' *after* 'in.'

Page 315, *line* 24.—*For* 'and at the last...........inhabitants' *read* 'and to 5653 in 1901 but rose slightly to 5,803 in 1911.'

Page 315, *lines* 25 and 26.—*Omit* 'for election.........boards.'

Page 316. *Insert after* RANIPUR, RONI, *tahsil* MAU.

'A village, population 460 in 25° 13 N. and 79°10′ E., about 3 miles south-west of Mau. The village contains a hill rising steeply to some 600 feet above the plain and forming a conspicuous landmark. There are here and in the neighbouring village of Singarwara numerous relics of Gond occupation in the shape of shrines to deceased Gonds whose spirits are still supposed to haunt the place. There are also Chandel remains, a baithak, 300 yards north of the village, and a considerable number of Chandel carvings in various places, and two old tanks. On the top of the hill is a temple, and near it a small tank excavated in the rock. A paved staircase leads up to this temple. The village was formerly owned by Ahirs and Kachhis, then passed to Rajputs, and from them the greater portion has gone to a Kaisth, who is Zakhira officer in the Tikamgarh State.'

Page 316.—RURA.

'A railway station on the Manikpur branch, nine miles east of Mau. The village has one site with Bhatpura. The fields of the two villages are interlaced. Together they have a population of 942. Rura is owned by Parihar Thakurs, Bhatpura by Bhats, but the latter have lost more than half of Bhatpura. The whole of that part of the two villages lying east of the range of hills immediately east of the village has been taken up as

reserved forest and is being planted with *shisham* and other trees. There is small Chandel temple in fair preservation half a mile east of the village and just north of the railway. The railway crosses the Dhasan on the east boundary of the village by a bridge consisting of 13 spans of 100 feet each. The Lachura dam over the Dhasan holds the water up in its tributary, the Sukhnai, as well to some distance above the village, and a ferry is accordingly maintained here by the Irrigation department. The railway station is connected by an unmetalled road with Bamori on the Mau-Garautha road, four miles distant, and is the nearest railway station to Garautha (20 miles).'

Page 316.—SAGOLI, *tahsil* MOTH.

'A village in 24° 41′ N. 79° 9′ E., population 514, situated five miles south-east of Erachh and a mile from the metalled Punchh-Gursarai road. It is noteworthy for its tank, which is of some size, and lies partly in Sagoli and partly in Bilahti-Kharki. It was constructed in 1905-6, by the Irrigation department, and will probably shortly irrigate a fair area in these villages and also in Patha and Khareni, while a large area of rabi is being grown in its bed. Sagoli contains a somewhat conspicuous isolated hill called Churaiya-ka-pahar surmounted by two small temples. The village is owned by a large but impoverished community of Sringirikh Brahmans who reside here.'

Page 316.—SAKRAR, *tahsil* MAU.

Page 316 *line* 1.—*For* 'small' *read* 'considerable' and in line 3 *for* '1633' *read* '1536' line 4 *for* 'Bhils' *read* 'Saharias.'

Page 316.—SAR, *tahsil* JHANSI.

'A considerable village in 25°19′ N. 78°23′ E., 16 miles south-west of Jhansi on the unmetalled road to Pichhor in Gwalior. Population 1,125. It is owned by a large body of resident Ahirs and is notable for a good-sized tank originally constructed by Raja Ram Chandra Rao of Jhansi in Sambat 1869. It burst however almost immediately after being made and was restored and enlarged by the Irrigation department in 1908.'

Page 316, *Sarhumar, line* 1.—*For* '1,184' *read* '1,341.'

Page 316, *Sarhumar, lines* 8 and 9.—*For* 'village. . . chiefly' *read* 'greater part of the village are the Seths of Bamrana, who

have displaced most of the ancestral owners. The population is chiefly composed of Kachhis.'

Page 316, *Siori, line* 2.—*For* 'at' *read* 'near.'

Page 316, *line* 4.—*For* '1901' *read* '1911' and line 4 *for* '2339' *read* '2516.'

Page 316, *line* 4.—*After* 'persons' *add* 'But the site is continuous with those of Kotra and Sohagpur, the whole forming practically one continuous village with a total population of 3,238 to which the Village Sanitation Act (II of 1892) has been extended.

Page 316, SIAORI, *lines* 5 and 6.—*For* 'is being' *read* 'has been.'

Page 316, *line* 7.—*For* 'has' *read* 'had.'

Page 317, *line* 1.—*For* 'It is ...... tank' *read* 'the cill of the tank has now been raised.'

Page 317, *line* 6.—*Add* after 'across' 'The construction of this tank has caused partial or total submergence of the sites of Sapatwara, Durgapura, and Siaoni Khurd, which have been removed to fresh sites. The village is prosperous, the tank having greatly improved it. The chief owners are resident Kurmis.'

Page 317—SIRAS GHÂT.

Page 317, *line* 9.—(At end) *add* 'When the river is low, it is crossed by the ford at Banjaria Ghât about a mile below Siras Ghât, where the ferry boat works. The ford is passable for wheeled traffic, the river flowing over small stones.'

Page 317—SIRON KALAN.

Page 317, *line* 1.—*For* '537' *read* '611.'

Page 317, *line* 18.—*Omit* 'or.'

Page 317, *line* 19.—*For* 'appropriately' *read* 'elaborately' and *add* after 'carved' 'Close to the bank of the Khera Nadi and within the borders of Satgato village is an excellently carved figure of Hanuman. In this village and Siron Khurd which adjoins it are two large tanks recently restored by the Irrigation department.'

Page 318, *Sirsi, line* 1.—*For* 'north-east' *read* 'north-west.'

Page 318, *Sirsi, line* 3.—*For* '880' *read* '847.'

Page 318, *Sirsi, line* 7.—*For* '100' *read* '20' and *add*—'The first mahant is said to have been Ranjitgir and to

have founded the *akhara* some 1,000 years ago. It is connected with the Juna *akhara* of Benares and received several grants from the Chanderi Rajas. The mahant holds Sirsi and Jamora revenue-free for so long as the income is devoted to purposes of charity. He also holds zamindari rights in Seor, Rasoi, and Binaika-muafi, these villages having been resumed within the past 30 years. The mahant has no power to sell, mortgage or gift any of this property. Succession is governed by the rule that the successor shall be one of the *chelas* who is a Brahman and literate, but if there be no Brahman then a Baniya or Rajput of suitable intelligence shall succeed.'

Page 318, *Sojna, line* 1.—*For* '1286' *read* '1814.'

Page 318, *Sojna, line* 4.—After 'border' *add* 'It is connected by unmetalled roads with Mahroni, Maraura (12 miles) and Kakarwas in the Orchha State (8 miles.)'

Page 318, *Sojna, line* 5.—*After* 'contains' *insert* 'a fine tank' and *after* 'post office' *add* 'a forest bungalow' and *after* 'school' *add* 'It is owned by Gaya Prasad, Brahman, a man of considerable influence in this neighbourhood.'

Page 318, *Sonrai, line* 2 *for* '1002' *read* '1362' *line* 6.—*Omit* 'partially.'

Page 318, *Sonrai, line* 7.—*After* 'Mutiny' *add* by 'Sir Hugh Rose's force.'

Page 318, *Sonrai, line* 13.—*After* 'Chapter 1' *add* 'page 27.'

Page 318.—TALAUR, *tahsil* MOTH.

'A considerable village in the western extension of the tahsil just south of the Moth-Bhander road and nine miles from the former. It is connected by an unmetalled road with Kargawan on the Cawnpore-Jhansi metalled road. It has a population of 1005 and contains a school and an inspection bungalow; a cattle market is held weekly. There is also a mud fort built by Govind Pandit, Raja of Jalaun. The village is owned by resident Lodhis, and is in the centre of the best black-soil area in the tahsil.'

Page 320, *Telbehat, line* 20.—*Omit* 'at the enumeration' and *add* after 'inhabitants,' who increased to 6,433 in 1911.

Page 420, *Talbehat, line* 21.—For '5,424' *insert* '6038' and *for* '266' *insert* '280.'

Page 320, *line* 22.—*Omit* the words 'and three others.'

Page 320, *line* 22.—*After* 'Musalmans *add*' 105 Jains and 10 Christians.'

Page 321, *Talbehat, lines* 3 and 4.—*Delete* 'parallel...... Betwa.'

Page 321, *Talbehat, line* 11.—*After* 'Talbehat' *add* 'There are also large tanks constructed or restored by the Irrigation department at Pura Kalan, Pawa, Pipra Rampur, Kakrari, Karesra Kalan, Talbehat, (Gajara and Kakrela tanks), Bijrotha, Bangawan-Kalan, Serwans, Buchera, Birdha and Nathi-Khera, and other tanks not in charge of the department at Jamalpur, Gulenda, Budaoni, Pura Kala, Geora-Gundera, Pawa, Shahpur, Jhanwar, and Rara.'

Page 321, *line* 34.—*For* 'weapon' *read* 'instruments (axes and betel-nut cutters).'

Page 332, *line* 1, *Talbehat.*—*After* 'Nathi-Khera' *insert* 'which is continued through Birdha to the causeway across the Betwa on the subsidiary weir below the Dhukwan dam; while from Hissar, where the roads to Pura Kalan and Nathi-Khera diverge a good second class road runs direct to the metalled road at Serwans, and thence on to Bijrotha railway statiou. These roads give an alternative route between Jhansi and Lalitpur, which is only five miles longer than the metalled road, aud avoids the ferry at Jharar Ghât.'

Page 322, *after Talbehat insert* THANWARO, *pargana* LALITPUR.

'A village in 24° 48′ N. and 78° 24′ E., 10 miles north-west of Lalitpur. It is owned by resident Kaisths, who claim to have to have received it by speeial grant from the Emperor Akbar, but they have lost the *sanad*. It contains some clearly ancient buildings, the largest of which is known as the Raja-ka-Mahal, which contains a good deal of carving. Near the village are eight large *baobab* trees, a sure sign of connection with the Mughals. (See also page 192).'

Page 322.—THARRO, *tahsil* GARAUTHA.

'A village, population 272, in 25°45′ N. 79°21′ E., situated five miles north of Kakarbai. It is nctable for its excellently preserved Chandel temple which stands on a granite hillock just south of the Dhulbaja stream about half a mile north of the

village. The temple is of grey granite carved and of the usual type locally known as Pathar Mari, and is remarkable as the most northern Chandel ruin known.'

Page 322.—ULDAN.

Page 322, *line* 4—*add* 'The village is owned by a large body of resident Paik Rajputs.'

Page 322.—ULDAN.

Page 322, *line* 2.—*For* 'It has . . . and' *read* 'it had a population of 1,354, which fell to 1,345 in 1911.'

Corrections to the Jhansi District Gazetteer Directory.

Insert 'Ambabai' *before* 'Arjar.'
" 'Asta *after* 'Arjar.'
" 'Bakwan' *after* 'Baghaira.'
" 'Bamanwan' *before* 'Banpur.'
" 'Bhadarwara' *before* 'Bhasneh.'
" 'Bijaigarh' *after* 'Bhasneh.'
" 'Chapra' *before* 'Chirgaon.'
" 'Deori' *after* Deogarh.
" 'Dhukwan' *after* 'Dhaurra.'
" 'Gairaha' *before* 'Garautha, tahsil Garautha'.
" 'Garhia Phatak' *before* 'Garhmaau.'
" 'Gurha' *after* 'Girar.'
" 'Haibatpura' *after* 'Gursarai.'
" 'Karari' *after* 'Kakarbai.'
" 'Kargawan' *before* 'Katera.'
" 'Kachneo' *before* 'Kakarbai.'
" 'Khailar' *after* 'Kelwara.'
" 'Khajraha' *after* 'Khailar.'
" 'Lewa' *before* 'Madanpur.'
" 'Moti Katra,' Mustra, Nand Khas' *after* 'Moth.'
" 'Pachar' Pachwara, *before* 'Pali.'
" 'Pali Pahari, Palra' *before* 'Pandwaha.'
" 'Parichha' 'Pipra' and 'Pawa' *before* 'Punch.'
" 'Pura Kalan' *before* 'Raksa.'
" 'Roni' *after* 'Ranipur.'
" 'Thanwara,' Tharro *after* 'Talbehat.'
" 'Sagauli' *before* 'Sakrar.'
" 'Sar' *before* 'Sarhumar.'
" 'Talaur" *before* 'Talbehat.'

Omit 'Punchh.'

For 'Kakarwai' *read* 'Kakarbai.'

Gazetteer of Jhansi.

APPENDIX.

GAZETTEER OF JHANSI.

APPENDIX.

CONTENTS.

TABLE I.—*Population by tahsils* 1911.

Tahsils.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jhansi ..	166,939	88,351	78,588	142,274	74,254	68,020	19,444	10,546	8,898	5,221	3,551	1,670
Mau ..	104,278	52,710	51,568	98,991	49,950	49,041	4,025	2,068	1,957	1,262	692	570
Garautha ..	72,626	36,891	35,735	69,632	35,382	34,250	2,751	1,391	1,360	243	118	125
Moth ..	55,009	28,122	26,887	52,668	26,865	25,803	2,137	1,147	990	204	110	94
Lalitpur ..	159,462	81,655	77,807	150,403	76,971	73,432	3,910	2,040	1,870	5,149	2,644	2,505
Mahroni ..	122,374	62,463	59,911	115,941	59,145	56,796	1,902	974	928	4,531	2,344	2,187
Total ..	680,688	350,192	330,496	629,909	322,567	307,342	34,169	18,166	16,003	16,610	9,459	7,151

TABLE II.—*Population by thanas,* 1911.

Name of thana.	Total population.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Babina	23,734	12,436	11,318	23,089	12,055	11,034	297	184	113	398	227	171
Baragaon	17,397	8,696	8,701	17,090	8,531	8,559	293	159	134	14	6	8
Barwasagar	19,657	10,069	9,588	18,926	9,680	9,246	460	246	214	271	143	128
Bighera	14,842	7,619	7,223	14,397	7,372	7,025	320	180	140	125	67	58
Birdha	16,655	8,462	8,193	15,945	8,100	7,845	383	191	192	327	171	156
Bansi	10,240	5,239	5,001	9,948	5,085	4,863	86	48	38	206	106	100
Banpur	19,036	9,683	9,353	17,955	9,143	8,812	349	159	190	732	381	351
Bar	31,329	16,025	15,304	30,022	15,360	14,662	289	150	139	1,018	515	503
Chirgaon	21,938	11,225	10,713	21,168	10,799	10,369	692	378	314	78	48	30
Dadhai	10,445	5,388	5,057	9,941	5,112	4,829	267	149	118	237	127	110
Ghat Lahchura	17,586	8,733	8,853	17,064	8,456	8,608	517	275	242	5	2	3
Garautha	18,882	9,574	9,308	17,994	9,137	8,857	885	436	449	3	1	2
Gursarai	15,164	7,607	7,557	14,289	7,168	7,121	730	372	358	145	67	78
Girar	8,868	4,564	4,304	8,589	4,423	4,166	36	18	18	243	123	120
Irichh	14,915	7,644	7,271	14,031	7,194	6,837	863	441	422	21	9	12
Jakhlaun	11,650	5,993	5,657	11,206	5,768	5,438	245	123	122	199	102	97
Jakhaura	19,277	9,924	9,353	18,339	9,446	8,893	202	113	89	736	365	371
Kotwali	44,835	22,849	21,986	34,972	17,842	17,130	8,719	4,372	4,347	1,144	635	509
Katera	15,568	8,042	7,526	14,905	7,690	7,215	374	197	177	289	155	134
Kakarbai	11,424	5,871	5,553	11,005	5,668	5,337	393	193	200	26	10	16
Kailwara	10,243	5,272	4,971	9,866	5,075	4,791	106	56	50	271	141	130
Lalitpur	37,900	19,350	18,550	33,257	16,971	16,286	2,157	1,113	1,044	2,486	1,266	1,220
Moth	19,951	10,073	9,878	19,296	9,720	9,576	620	336	284	35	17	18
Mau	45,922	23,186	22,736	42,792	21,590	21,202	2,400	1,201	1,199	730	395	335
Mahroni	20,897	10,626	10,271	19,601	9,977	9,624	523	265	258	773	384	389
Maraura	18,551	9,452	9,099	17,393	8,819	8,574	272	153	119	886	480	406

New Jhansi	30,912	16,558	14,354	23,301	12,461	10,840	6,245	3,386	2,859	1,366	711	655
Nathi Khera	13,975	7,170	6,805	13,667	7,005	6,662	62	32	30	246	133	113
Narhat	16,121	8,238	7,883	15,196	7,737	7,459	443	237	206	482	234	218
Pandwaha	18,297	9,257	9,040	17,735	8,963	8,772	542	281	261	20	13	7
Raksa	15,261	8,069	7,192	15,066	1,939	7,127	175	119	56	20	11	9
Sadar Bazar	11,972	8,180	3,792	6,402	4,097	2,305	3,181	2,051	1,130	2,389	2,032	357
Sojhna	12,521	6,393	6,128	11,961	6,103	5,858	15	8	7	545	282	263
Talbehat	24,128	12,339	11,789	23,441	11,978	11,463	377	199	178	310	162	148
Uldan	20,545	10,356	10,189	19,822	9,959	9,863	651	345	306	72	52	20
Total ..	680,688	350,192	330,496	629,671	322,423	307,248	34,169	18,166	16,003	16,848	9,603	7,245

TABLE III.—*Vital statistics.*

Year.	Births.				Deaths.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1901	19,014	9,776	9,238	30·83	17,865	9,243	8,622	28·96
1902	31,562	16,208	15,354	51·17	18,083	9,239	8,844	29·32
1903	30,089	15,508	14,581	48·78	29,530	15,326	14,204	47·88
1904	35,153	18,226	16,927	56·99	21,510	11,159	10,351	34·87
1905	32,439	16,777	15,662	52·59	22,115	11,562	10,553	35·86
1906	24,091	12,450	11,641	39·18	45,235	23,021	22,214	73·18
1907	28,689	14,888	13,801	46·51	27,916	14,787	13,129	45·26
1908	37,799	19,562	18,237	61·28	27,203	14,487	12,716	44·11
1909	24,457	12,707	11,750	39·63	20,234	10,857	9,379	32·79
1910	35,844	18,514	17,330	58·12	26,389	14,425	11,967	42·79
1911	39,149	20,038	19,111	57·51	30,043	15,615	14,428	44·13
1912	37,673	19,295	18,378	55·34	26,394	13,596	12,798	38·77
1913	37,030	19,108	17,912	54·40	24,035	12,571	11,464	35·31
1914	38,885	19,966	18,919	57·49	30,067	15,441	14,626	44·45

TABLE IV.—*Deaths according to cause.*

Year.		Total deaths from—				
	All causes.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901 ..	17,865	..	20	54	12,336	571
1902 ..	18,083	211	14	147	11,269	346
1903 ..	29,530	316	27	103	18,140	1,242
1904 ..	21,510	1,141	..	56	11,716	533
1905 ..	22.115	399	..	887	12,395	556
1906 ..	45,235	..	8,450	1,643	23,923	1,696
1907 ..	27,916	4	14	4	19,412	893
1908 ..	27,203	..	7	3	18,821	677
1909 ..	20,234	..	19	..	14,775	1,255
1910 ..	26,389	..	443	..	18,308	1,622
1911 ..	30,043	86	43	2	19,612	1,700
1912 ..	26,394	1,909	689	140	16,008	1,010
1913 ..	6,813	280	26	865	15,695	356
1914 ..	6,970	2	1,602	272	20,597	617

TABLE V.—*Statistics of cultivation and irrigation*, 1319 *Fasli*.

Pargana and Tahsil.	Total area.	Waste.	Culturable.	Cultivated.							Double cropped.
				Irrigated.					Dry.	Total.	
				Total.	Canals.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Jhansi	319,244	36,177	197,062	18,427	545	15,147	2,406	329	67,571	86,005	18,781
Cantonment Jhansi ..	4,297	2,394	1,692	147	..	147	..	..	64	211	30
Mau	280,745	40,052	123,779	8,496	..	6,406	2,025	65	108,418	116,914	18,937
Garautha	297,968	63,564	112,353	337	..	316	..	21	121,714	122,051	14,845
Moth	178,741	29,013	70,998	2,156	1,034	1,041	9	72	76,574	78,730	15,455
Balabehat	121,386	21,046	83,113	264	..	93	168	3	16,963	17,227	1,459
Bansi	96,153	15,151	58,713	4,605	..	3,646	957	2	17,684	22,289	5,986
Lalitpur	278,726	18,985	173,180	5,015	..	4,613	343	59	81,546	86,561	9,171
Talbehat	181,176	41,952	100,701	13,060	..	12,273	726	61	25,463	38,523	13,489
Mahroni	98,196	5,624	57,728	1,525	..	1,388	..	137	33,319	34,844	3,286
Banpur	209,870	21,318	124,949	9,630	..	8,975	392	263	53,973	63,603	12,871
Madaora	259,705	57,562	133,254	1,278	..	1,249	20	9	67,611	68,889	5,377
Total ..	2,326,207	352,838	1,237,522	64,940	1,579	55,294	7,046	1,021	670,907	735,847	119,687

TABLE VI—*Area in acres under the principal crop, Tahsil Garotha.*

Year.	Rabi.							Kharif.				
	Total.	Barley.	Wheat.	Wheat and gram.	Wheat and barley.	Gram.	Barley and gram.	Total.	Juar, including juar and arhar.	Cotton including cotton and arhar.	Kodon.	Total.
Fasli.												
1309	47,200	..	199	2,325	638	42,459	569	66,085	31,670	16,007	1,174	13,108
1310	43,541	..	335	5,485	700	33,670	501	75,613	36,606	16,261	972	17,671
1311	50,698	..	1,806	11,761	874	29,117	1,044	77,049	37,072	14,320	651	20,794
1312	67,461	..	1,091	21,078	779	40,118	678	52,568	24,593	12,255	1,070	11,411
1313	49,010	..	199	12,678	394	35,060	366	77,540	44,298	13,829	1,193	13,279
1314	39,768	..	211	9,895	746	27,240	577	93,349	57,586	14,483	1,427	10,813
1315	3,158	..	97	340	336	1,923	279	68,425	36,938	14,478	1,093	11,370
1316	3,200	418	198	1,707	12	27,086	350	95,982	58,712	7,693	..	..
1317	45,169	473	346	8,297	120	34,053	473	83,592	51,338	11,495	1,260	13,621
1318	33,542	487	380	13,685	158	30,921	483	81,765	45,791	13,769	778	16,069
1319	66,957	893	393	23,160	217	37,222	778	69,926	36,569	8,326	739	19,794
1320	63,862	789	676	32,810	432	19,371	1,053	63,733	35,181	9,641	1,388	9,447
1321	26,647	218	67	3,652	58	22,481	47	55,198	31,140	10,024	700	9,991
1322	43,974	520	330	6,360	252	34,756	587	93,523	57,672	15,591	1,891	11,056

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Lalitpur.*

Year.	Rabi							Kharif.				
	Total.	Barley.	Wheat.	Wheat and gram.	Wheat and barley.	Gram.	Barley and gram.	Total.	Juar including juar and arhar.	Cotton including cotton and arhar.	Kodon.	Til.
Fasli.												
1309	36,323	..	7,121	120	13,499	11,681	180	140,908	30,462	222	28,687	21,482
1310	32,500	..	7,455	60	13,505	7,709	224	145,662	37,536	228	27,348	20,681
1311	37,369	..	9,297	76	13,396	11,100	399	144,033	38,138	306	19,419	27,049
1312	46,274	..	10,915	345	12,815	17,436	523	132,449	25,446	196	23,498	24,597
1313	27,092	..	8,873	300	7,651	7,380	361	137,454	36,616	351	23,922	19,247
1314	37,174	..	15,383	218	12,251	5,667	455	160,098	45,447	176	26,978	28,895
1315	27,262	..	7,819	98	11,722	3,939	574	140,156	34,256	174	28,276	27,054
1316	35,720	9,600	11,350	179	4,336	5,750	696	159,896	53,208	122	25,589	23,272
1317	42,183	9,494	14,794	205	3,901	9,402	675	166,471	43,713	75	27,762	32,316
1318	46,098	9,510	17,151	286	3,483	12,010	506	159,390	45,756	97	22,621	32,968
1319	54,617	11,320	20,309	282	3,523	14,829	598	138,758	32,941	141	23,454	31,621
1320	61,080	10,365	26,763	253	3,773	14,894	849	138,727	26,672	101	26,999	30,772
1321	31,577	4,814	13,562	192	1,830	9,085	429	128,455	26,564	102	21,571	30.283
1322	38,332	8,720	12,745	203	2,845	9,601	572	154,755	41,503	125	22,308	30,263

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Mahroni.*

Year.	Rabi.							Kharif.				
	Total.	Barley.	Wheat.	Wheat and gram.	Wheat and barley.	Gram.	Barley and gram.	Total.	Juar including juar and arhar.	Cotton including cotton and arhar.	Kodon.	Til.
Fasli.												
1309	32,665	..	5,085	200	6,816	17,221	18	115,797	27,183	260	28,113	19,578
1310	29,221	..	5,803	221	6,838	13,430	6	129,861	36,196	237	25,912	23,551
1311	36,179	..	7,831	219	6,603	18,756	76	129,578	32,875	289	22,693	27,994
1312	46,122	..	11,167	500	6,603	24,918	150	115,809	21,403	190	26,204	23,274
1313	19,030	..	5,999	384	2,743	7,685	39	131,986	38,868	248	25,267	21,553
1314	28,707	..	12,753	553	5,372	6,570	135	158,253	46,193	209	31,532	29,582
1315	23,385	..	8,281	458	5,973	6,500	117	129,937	29,898	184	30,078	29,386
1316	32,532	4,356	12,049	653	2,848	9,082	132	151,171	49,917	111	27,094	23,929
1317	37,952	5,376	15,378	662	1,000	11,935	144	159,159	44,695	83	29,887	33,852
1318	46,158	4,801	21,635	487	1,416	14,743	156	146,757	43,515	75	24,499	32,443
1319	48,066	4,773	21,496	740	1,440	15,066	194	140,420	37,703	105	27,008	33,033
1320	63,574	4,773	33,666	829	2,059	17,999	500	497,454	21,001	64	25,658	30,562
1321	26,142	1,406	12,404	906	596	9,764	70	125,981	29,226	75	24,399	32,367
1322	25,446	3,222	8,581	691	1,146	8,826	118	156,048	44,760	65	28,537	33,923

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Moth.*

Year.	Rabi.							Kharif.				
	Total.	Barley.	Wheat.	Wheat and gram.	Wheat and barley.	Gram.	Barley and gram.	Total.	Juar including juar and arhar.	Cotton including cotton and arhar.	Kodon	Til.
Fasli.												
1309	39,341	..	392	11,879	313	26,345	50	36,627	19,982	8,419	536	3,785
1310	31,940	..	454	13,363	324	17,093	121	46,296	25,966	8,872	501	6,831
1311*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46,591	25,166	8,694	292	9,452
1312	51,580	..	1,148	22,022	408	26,478	210	24,625	24,625	6,562	596	4,881
1313	21,232	..	1,311	9,506	492	9,706	5	46,819	46,819	6,875	541	6,826
1314	26,188	..	752	13,203	422	11,371	115	57,284	41,241	6,657	635	3,721
1315	8,109	..	569	5,673	422	1,153	73	30,980	30,980	8,254	469	4,871
1316	29,475	397	982	11,348	168	16,224	74	44,503	44,503	7,347	688	2,831
1317	37,549	303	1,050	14,147	63	21,271	48	45,711	45,711	5,858	577	7,603
1318	48,240	243	1,347	17,557	47	12,986	731	50,202	50,202	7,138	453	7,585
1319	64,955	418	2,193	3,02,006	104	29,833	316	29,214	29,214	3,159	245	6,682
1320	51,025	305	2,961	36,466	131	13,065	237	53,533	21,016	5,995	528	4,398
1321	6,146	153	789	3,838	12	1,140	8	34,286	19,286	6,222	226	7,516
1322	35,283	296	1,920	16,828	97	15,210	104	48,003	33,662	7,093	694	3,952

* No Jinswar prepared owing to settlement operations.

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Mau.*

Year.	Rabi. Total.	Barley.	Wheat.	Wheat and gram.	Wheat and barley.	Gram.	Barley and gram.	Kharif. Total.	Juar including juar and arhar.	Cotton including cotton and arhar.	Kodon.	Til.
Fasli.												
1309	40,127	..	3,830	572	2,558	31,094	34	85,787	43,658	10,349	7,951	13,396
1310	20,376	..	3,958	1,597	2,318	19,554	13	96,109	57,210	9,277	5,605	16,975
1311	36,213	..	5,504	3,668	2,102	19,945	32	95,657	56,067	7,433	4,723	21,947
1312	52,546	..	7,092	8,283	2,747	29,878	33	74,970	43,312	6,485	5,965	13,607
1313	21,047	..	2,735	2,863	2,017	12,113	84	99,881	65,232	6,648	6,089	15,052
1314	22,818	..	4,067	3,202	2,316	11,382	78	109,167	77,028	5,486	6,685	10,940
1315	13,881	..	3,385	1,078	4,308	3,402	187	77,939	45,338	6,175	5,483	15,729
1316	24,982	2,117	4,335	1,561	1,935	12,998	131	105,694	70,002	3,308	..	..
1317	30,648	1,433	4,878	3,526	1,547	16,853	41	101,865	68,784	4,052	7,496	13,938
1318	41,306	1,415	4,205	5,722	1,313	24,963	76	94,014	57,277	5,242	4,520	21,298
1319	55,802	1,466	4,148	11,900	1,417	29,142	202	79,768	45,476	4,167	3,719	21,625
1320	54,920	1,100	5,905	16,806	1,426	18,171	324	74,347	45,087	4,766	5,891	13,623
1321	18,145	1,845	2,295	3,929	1,218	7,744	235	75,125	45,062	4,288	4,579	16,801
1322	31,829	1,453	3,100	9,317	1,528	13,807	140	103,343	46,701	6,658	7,423	16,455

TABLE VI—(concluded).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Jhansi.*

Year.	Rabi.							Kharif.				
	Total.	Barley	Wheat.	Wheat and gram.	Wheat and barley.	Gram.	Barley and gram.	Total.	Juar including juar and arhar.	Cotton including cotton and arhar.	Kodon.	Til.
Fasli.												
1309	39,804	..	7,106	5,116	8,141	14,943	705	83,465	26,539	3,262	9,479	15,924
1310	35,984	..	7,360	7,877	2,406	9,449	1,122	86,810	32,026	3,230	10,002	13,686
1311*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1312	46,748	..	9,712	11,596	2,357	13,257	702	72,955	21,636	2,213	7,520	18,251
1313	28,753	..	5,875	9,815	1,775	8,714	788	77,567	31,666	2,468	7,983	11,750
1314	30,754	..	6,721	8,698	7,185	4,567	1,009	87,668	38,100	2,074	6,852	15,515
1315	24,307	..	6,449	4,324	8,531	1,331	787	74,425	23,723	2,629	7,441	17,914
1316	37,657	6,649	6,774	7,581	3,206	8,609	898	86,283	32,161	2,004	11,007	15,303
1317	38,973	6,335	6,121	11,770	2,629	8,023	1,074	87,998	31,349	1,506	9,523	17,343
1318	37,603	5,494	6,271	11,513	2,246	8,058	1,619	82,827	30,469	1,960	7,110	20,203
1319	54,013	6,381	6,684	16,459	2,249	17,581	1,826	50,384	14,141	719	6,357	10,482
1320	46,836	5,415	7,353	16,681	2,205	10,140	2,119	71,149	1,9479	1,896	8,546	18,971
1321	15,478	4,078	4,455	2,072	1,932	786	507	70,126	25,091	1,870	6,378	18,198
1322	25,199	5,771	5,961	4,582	2,230	3,532	1,001	76,948	23,043	966	8,765	18,804

* No Jinswar prepared owing to settlement operations.

Table VII.—*Criminal Justice.*

Year.		Number of persons convicted or bound over in respect of—												
	Offences against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII).	Offences affecting life.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Cattle theft.	Criminal force and assault.	Theft.	Robbery and dakaiti.	Receiving stolen property	Criminal trespass.	Bad livelihood.	Keeping the peace.	Cases under—	
													Opium Act.	Excise Act.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1901 ..	37	40	13	1	73	26	350	27	189	213	39	41	25	85
1902 ..	84	40	25	..	40	65	207	29	144	211	106	21	18	92
1903 ..	86	32	19	3	54	35	177	13	94	131	133	58	8	52
1904 ..	66	40	29	3	31	27	172	36	69	141	82	17	15	68
1905 ..	44	25	10	1	52	30	188	14	80	197	104	17	8	42
1906 ..	37	34	7	3	80	15	249	43	165	260	85	2	8	33
1907 ..	95	17	10	1	30	28	140	32	60	92	71	50	5	38
1908 ..	101	14	126	4	..	16	225	11	98	152	112	42	7	18
1909 ..	148	30	121	..	..	26	234	7	54	156	94	22	14	28
1910 ..	195	14	145	..	..	30	184	8	43	83	120	11	19	35
1911 ..	69	32	103	1	..	12	129	..	21	91	35	40	9	45
1912 ..	51	26	132	..	..	20	163	4	34	89	36	8	10	58
1913 ..	179	24	..	3	..	25	210	5	20	104	55	68	7	57
1914 ..	170	17	..	..	..	26	256	3	40	116	57	82	7	33

TABLE VIII.—*Cognizable crime.*

Year.	Number of cases investigated by police.			Number of persons—		
	Suo motu.	Orders of Magistrate.	Sent in for trial.	Tried.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
1	2	4	4	5	6	7
1901	2,055	6	1,324	1,779	326	1,453
1902	1,875	15	1,227	1,480	252	1,228
1903	1,529	..	1,027	1,381	238	1,143
1904	1,515	..	971	1,233	219	1,014
1905	2,099	..	1,155	1,472	251	1,221
1906	2,291	..	1,216	1,481	247	1,234
1907	1,806	..	1,077	1,432	231	1,201
1908	1,891	..	1,041	1,454	226	1,228
1909	1,902	..	1,024	1,322	191	1,131
1910	1,383	..	794	1,091	172	919
1911	1,206	..	559	683	91	592
1912	1,353	..	661	946	181	765
1913	1,635	..	853	1,185	100	1,085
1914	1,912	..	1,033	1,224	166	1,058

TABLE IX.—*Revenue demand on successive settlements.*

Pargana.	Year of settlement.			
	Mr. Jenkinson, 1864.	Major Davidson, *1869.	Mr. Impey, 1892.	Mr. Hoare, 1898.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jhansi proper ..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	106,414	..	135,545	..
Moth	120,308	..	128,065	..
Garautha	136,009	..	135,610	..
	..	..	44,864A	..
Mau	11,843	..	151,955	..
Lalitpur Sub-division ..	..	..	..	..
Bansi	..	16,418	..	17,726
Talbehat	..	23,636	..	27,971
Lalitpur	..	45,721	..	50,578
Balabehat	..	8,117	..	7,386
Madaura	..	32,458	..	33,583
Mahroni	..	14,205	..	16,760
Banpur	..	36,890	..	36,890

* Includes ubari and muafi demand 8. A Revenue of the Gursarai estate fixed by Mr. Fremantle, 1896-97.

TABLE X.—*Revenue and cesses.*

Pargana or tahsil	Where included in Ain-Akbari.	Revenue as fixed in settlement 1903-06.	Cesses.	Total.	Incidence per acre.		First revision.	Second revision.	Third revision.	Fourth revision.	Fifth revision.
					Cultivated.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Jhansi	Saikar Erachh Bijpur and Bhander.	1,07,020	11,721	118,741	1·03	·33	1,09,484	1.90,484			
Mau	Jatara	1,04,755	11,120	115,875	·84	·37	1,13,011	1,16,103			
Garautha ..	Pandor	1,05,565	12,429	117,994	8·81	·35	1,21,082	..			
Moth	Bhander Erachh ..	95,795	9,817	105,612	1·19	·54	88,909	1,16,580			
Lalitpur ..	Lalitpur and Thanwarah, Sarkar.	31,695	3,878	35,573	·35	·11	36,411	34,923			
Balabehat ..	Chandori (mahal uncertain).	14,263	2,800	27,494	·58	·14	5,192	5,227			
Bansi		12,786	1,633	14,419	·53	·13	12,092	..			
Talbehat ..	Balabehat (Sarkar Raisin)	24,694	640	4,903	·25	·04	24,647	..			
Tahsil Lalitpur ..	Sarkar Chandsi ..	73,438	8,951	82,389	·42	·11	75,142	..			
Mahroni ..	Mahal uncertain ..	11,525	1,172	12,697	·32	·12	13,479	..			
Banpur ..		27,481	3,299	30,780	·41	·13	29,243	..			
Madaura ..	Dhamoni (Sarkar Raisim)	22,391	2,575	24,966	·33	·11	25,090	..			
Tahsil Mahroni ..	..	61,397	7,046	68,443	·40	·11	67,812	..			

TABLE XI.—*Excise.*

Year.	Receipts from foreign liquors.	Country spirits. Receipts.	Country spirits. Consumption in gallons.	Receipts from *tari* and *sendhi*.	Drugs. Total receipt.	Drugs. Consumption in maunds of— Ganja.	Drugs. Consumption in maunds of— Charas.	Opium. Total receipts.	Opium. Consumption.	Total receipts.	Total charges.	Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from— Liquor, including *tari*.	Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from— Drugs.	Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from— Opium.	Number of shops for sale of— Country spirits.	Number of shops for sale of— Drugs.	Number of shops for sale of— Opium.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Rs.	Mds. s. c.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1901-02 ..	1,324	39,354	..	50	5,701	2 2 0	6 16 0	15,891	35 8 0	62,321	2,157	667	93	260	23	26	21
1902-03 ..	1,290	41,306	..	60	6,078	2 23 0	5 7 0	17,942	38 39 0	66,686	2,843	699	100	293	23	72	22
1903-04 ..	1,928	64,956	..	160	5,432	1 3 0	5 31 0	19,247	41 11 ½	92,228	2,245	1,099	97	315	233	72	22
1904-05 ..	2,131	66,395	..	84	5,941	0 32 0	8 4 0	18,508	43 15 0	93,061	2,069	1,125	97	303	233	72	22
1905-06 ..	2,647	67,880	..	40	7,759	3 37 0	5 25 0	18,299	38 15 0	96,585	1,909	1,156	127	300	233	67	29
1906-07 ..	2,681	67,639	..	39	8,733	1 16 0	7 18 0	21,006	41 38 0	1,00,098	2,241	1,097	141	340	233	67	29
1907-08 ..	2,917	87,595	..	204	8,151	2 6 3	5 15 3½	19,861	45 8 0	1,18,738	2,016	1,424	132	323	233	67	29
1908-09 ..	3,590	84,720	..	406	8,627	2 2 6	4 35 2	17,656	..	1,15,014	2,049	1,438	138	286	234	67	24
1909-10 ..	6,738	84,570	..	650	10,019	0 15 14	2 33 15	17,944	38 7 0	1,19,863	2,005	14,090	163	299	227	66	25
1910-11 ..	6,123	81,664	..	977	11,278	0 36 11	8 10 12	22,167	33 16 0	1,22,209	5,626	1,455	184	363	211	40	25
1911-12 ..	4,666	1,02,277	..	926	11,190	0 13 1	8 22 9	23,012	34 9 0	1,42,231	18,166	1,768	185	377	162	41	24
1912-13 ..	4,226	1,08,952	..	973	14,890	0 36 2	8 13 10	23,642	35 14 0	1,52,859	10,846	1,678	219	348	193	36	25
1913-14 ..	4,224	1,58,373	..	1,090	14,668	0 39 1	7 28 0	24,362	36 7 0	2,03,130	11,234	2,407	216	358	190	35	25
1914-15 ..	4,112	1,47,196	..	1,189	14,739	0 43 6	8 18 12½	23,118	34 10 0	1,90,728	13,329	2,243	217	340	187	35	25

TABLE XII.—*Stamps.*

Year.	Receipt from – Non-judicial.	Court-fee including copies.	All sources	Total charges.
1	2	3	4	5
1901-02	22,599	50,596	73,853	2,550
1902-03	24,367	55,420	80,448	2,601
1903-04	22,380	52,617	75,737	2,444
1904-05	23,325	44,245	68,188	2,116
1905-06	22,746	46,669	71,065	2,244
1906-07	21,134	54,994	76,864	2,084
1907-08	24,376	60,897	86,053	2,607
1908-09	25,954	64,477	90,888	2,921
1909-10	24,790	74,925	1,00,096	2,731
1910-11	23,260	36,542	1,00,682	3,160
1911-12	22,764	76,785	1,00,016	2,681
1912-13	26,936	89,049	1,16,528	3,292
1913-14	27,745	90,513	1,19,141	4,157
1914-15	25,855	86,098	1,12,719	3,157

TABLE XIII.—*Income-tax.*

Year.	Total receipts.	Collected by companies.		Profits of companies.		Other sources, Part IV.				Total charges.	Objections under Part IV.	
						Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000				
		Asses-sees.	Tax.	Asses-sor.	Tax.	Asses-sees.	Tax.	Asses-sees.	Tax.		Number filed.	Wholly or partly success-ful.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.						Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
1901-02	42,452	602	3,431	..	..	1,124	18,321	127	13,476	10	352	96
1902-03	38,020	..	..	..	..	1,108	18,050	126	13,092	87	384	115
1903-04	27,620	..	..	..	..	321	8,794	122	12,558	28	153	41
1904-05	30,106	..	..	..	..	325	8,681	132	14,322	21	197	57
1905-06	21,750	..	..	..	..	298	8,103	126	13,275	174	101	36
1906-07	21,221	..	..	..	..	282	7,626	134	13,195	108	101	20
1907-08	22,092	..	..	..	..	306	8,308	135	13,221	23	86	20
1908-09	25,011	..	..	..	..	321	8,674	142	15,906	..	77	35
1909-10	23,057	..	..	..	..	342	9,051	142	14,026	..	130	40
1910-11	24,711	..	..	..	..	333	8,830	151	15,224	..	137	49
1911-12	26,402	..	..	..	..	337	8,992	149	16,690	..	71	18
1912-13	27,586	..	..	..	..	358	9,825	145	17,080	..	98	35
1913-14	29,854	..	..	.	..	366	10,002	166	19,115	..	103	31
1914-15	29,145	..	..	..	..	363	9,916	166	18,551	..	102	33

TABLE XIV.—*Income table for city and tahsils over 50,000 (Part IV only).*

Year.	City of Jhansi.				Tahsil Jhansi.				Tahsil Mau.				Tahsil Garautha.			
	Under Rs 2,000.		Over Rs 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over. Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5
1901-02 ..	262	4,892	64	8,378	303	5,365	55	6,782	204	2,928	23	1,877	126	1,880	5	403
1902-03 ..	253	4,700	68	8,282	332	5,810	68	8,282	190	2,861	20	1,694	126	1,910	3	310
1903-04 ..	110	3,036	60	7,704	127	3,475	61	7,769	40	1,102	21	1,662	25	621	3	232
1904-05 ..	103	2,835	53	6,948	115	3,166	58	8,545	42	1,100	23	1,894	23	574	3	232
1905-06 ..	102	2,795	49	6,044	116	3,144	65	7,535	45	1,211	23	1,894	20	513	3	205
1906-07 ..	97	2,604	56	6,552	113	3,030	66	8,112	43	1,187	24	1,885	14	349	2	126
1907-08 ..	101	2,719	59	6,482	114	3,077	74	8,086	52	1,529	23	1,863	15	434	2	135
1908-09 ..	105	2,792	65	8,324	119	3,156	74	9,965	58	1,692	22	2,222	22	568	3	267
1909-10 ..	115	2,943	67	6,794	129	3,325	76	8,408	57	1,627	19	1,726	25	606	3	293
1910-11 ..	113	3,065	68	8,511	126	3,393	71	8,705	54	1,430	22	1,812	21	512	4	339
1911-12 ..	113	3,125	69	10,856	131	3,569	72	10,551	52	1,365	19	1,401	22	547	3	295
1912-13 ..	116	3,354	70	10,747	135	3,809	73	10,955	50	1,399	16	1,260	22	541	4	352
1913-14 ..	114	3,289	80	11,749	136	3,814	89	11,944	51	1,443	24	1,839	25	634	5	491
1914-15 ..	119	3,334	77	11,046	139	3,893	79	11,189	47	1,311	24	1,855	23	571	5	482

TABLE XIV—*(concluded).—Income tax by tahsils (Part IV only).*

Year.	Tahsil Moth.				Tahsil Lalitpur.				Tahsil Mahroni.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5
1901-02	111	2,093	11	1,195	234	3,488	14	948	108	1,884	10	674
1902-03	116	2,110	12	1,241	237	3,498	13	863	107	1,861	10	703
1903-04	51	1,400	12	1,241	47	1,303	12	747	31	893	13	906
1904-05	51	1,361	16	1,514	60	1,579	15	1,216	23	864	13	894
1905-06	44	1,205	13	1,182	50	1,336	19	1,517	25	719	12	835
1906-07	40	1,077	10	850	51	1,378	17	1,245	23	642	14	855
1907-08	42	1,103	12	953	54	1,429	17	1,373	25	667	14	897
1908-09	43	1,169	12	1,090	53	1,409	17	1,493	26	680	14	869
1909-10	51	1,330	11	952	48	1,265	19	1,675	32	898	14	971
1910-11	46	1,157	14	1,198	49	1,373	25	2,117	37	969	15	1,053
1911-12	43	1,071	14	1,175	60	1,603	27	2,241	29	837	14	1,027
1912-13	46	1,155	15	1,259	65	1,750	25	2,243	40	1,171	12	1,011
1913-14	48	1,210	14	1,210	65	1,748	25	2,379	41	1,153	15	1,252
1914-15	46	1,203	16	1,338	67	1,787	27	2,442	41	1,151	15	1,145

TABLE XV—*District Board.*

Year.	Receipts.							Expenditure.									
	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Ferries.	Total expenditure.	Contributions to provincial funds.	General administration.	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works	Pounds.	Debt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1901-02 ..	4,674	5,367	..	39	2,162	8,059	3,145	2,27,246	..	2,283	29,855	14,360	..	27	1,61,601	3,476	15,694
1902-03 ..	4,251	5,779	2,714	493	2,451	7.005	2,346	1,98,498	..	2,078	32,331	15,488	743	8	1,44,446	3,404	..
1903-04 ..	4,399	5,970	383	574	3,787	7,692	1,513	1,65,879	..	3,257	34,133	16,145	735	80	1,05,962	3,065	2,502
1904-05 ..	3,763	5,355	734	181	4,453	10,334	2,045	1,54,597	..	2,692	34,153	17,385	753	240	93,158	2,965	301
1905-06 ..	4,150	5,235	920	235	3,699	10,483	2,331	1,64,962	..	2,768	38,910	17,310	1,244	255	1,01,217	3,258	..
1906-07 ..	4,417	6,093	1,108	361	2,381	12,555	2,272	1,69,386	..	3,240	40,911	16,573	1,682	485	1,02,177	4,318	..
1907-08 ..	3,833	5,147	1,004	384	9,589	15,756	3,905	1,88,206	..	3,085	47,404	16,817	2,343	340	1,13,397	4,820	..
1908-09 ..	5,792	5,631	1,115	308	3,482	12,328	4,449	2,05,802	..	5,063	50,684	18,535	2,315	489	1,21,285	4,527	2,904
1909-10 ..	8,186	6,351	1,668	247	2,970	15,940	4,235	1,78,416	..	5,337	47,229	18,126	2,330	551	98,246	4,593	2,004
1910-11 ..	6,551	5,395	2,539	272	4,872	15,656	8,298	1,78,604	..	5,077	46,088	19,848	2,696	541	97,125	4,530	1,899
1911-12 ..	59,169	16,411	2,958	1,726	1,05,228	18,981	2,987	1,99,914	..	5,738	51,023	24,119	3,451	464	1,06,958	4,806	3,355
1912-13 ..	54,307	19,605	3,858	2,234	99,009	17,968	2,696	1,97,380	..	5,481	48,261	24,761	3,615	1,270	1,06,509	5,161	2,322
1913-14 ..	72,687	21,631	3,913	2,97	21,44,132	34,737	2,272	2,04,615	..	5,507	49,936	27,968	3,865	1,356	1,07,991	6,324	1,668

TABLE XVI.—*Municipality of Jhansi*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and land.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage. Capital.	Water supply and drainage. Maintenance.	Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instructions.	Other heads.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1901-02	49,357	2,885	857	635	..	8,887	62,621	8,109	9,631	564	291	16,535	1,805	6,190	3,071	14,462	60,658
1902-03	51,183	3,421	1,296	1,027	..	10,250	67,177	8,000	10,375	1,374	522	20,127	1,832	7,725	3,763	11,770	65,488
1903-04	56,336	3,369	1,404	1,261	..	10,352	72,722	10,338	12,446	508	937	19,061	1,943	5,191	3,915	13,663	68,002
1904-05	63,132	3,497	1,249	2,421	..	15,396	85,695	10,934	12,193	399	672	27,497	2,064	5,739	3,804	14,908	85,201
1905-06	67,632	3,579	1,055	2,586	..	16,883	91,735	10,660	9,938	..	3,947	30,334	1,943	5,983	4,278	17,702	84,785
1906-07	69,525	3,864	1,158	2,820	..	18,162	95,529	12,182	6,643	..	7,864	23,163	2.334	7,082	4,358	32,450	96,076
1907-08	68,896	3,548	1,386	1,860	..	13,449	89,139	11,181	6,139	1,266	720	26,766	2,517	8,584	3,622	20,084	80,879
1908-09	60,317	4,398	1,201	2,391	..	13,142	81,449	11,504	5,834	..	2,151	26,931	2,870	20.481	5,304	18,299	93,376
1909-10	64,875	4,046	1,432	2,833	..	15,998	89,184	11,244	5,472	1,979	650	24,736	1,980	7,627	6,533	20,019	79,240
1910-11	70,356	4,307	1,332	2 347	..	21,126	99,462	11,373	6,467	2,720	500	25,334	1,899	55,814	5,881	51,657	1,14,645
1911-12	55,814	5,062	1,272	3 052	40.000	56,748	1,61,948	10,566	6,903	62,897	863	26,275	2,013	9,084	8,144	20,545	1,47.290
1912-13	77,604	5.269	2,335	3,016	..	29,606	1,17,830	12,524	7,965	15,145	1,801	27,636	2,019	2,529	4,869	33,389	1,07,878
1913-14	67,044	5,327	1,893	2,708	..	24,172	1,01,144	11,681	8,336	19,594	6,101	26,372	2,011	10,390	7,413	254,19	1,17,317

TABLE XVI—(continued).—*Municipality of Lalitpur.*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.										
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage.		Conservancy.	Hospitals and dis-pensaries.	Public works.	Public instructions.	Other heads.	Total.
										Capital.	M a i n ten-ance.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	26	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1901-02 ..	9,322	..	450	2,227	..	6,277	18,276	2,625	2,211	4,507	118	4,173	664	734	1,178	3,119	19,329
1902-03 ..	9,593	..	623	2,317	..	5,620	18,153	2,630	2,282	600	1,255	3,949	535	1,491	1,305	2,828	16,875
1903-04 ..	10,515	..	648	2,186	..	5,154	18,503	2,665	2,986	..	218	3,383	509	6,918	1,409	2,719	20,807
1904-05 ..	7,572	..	572	2,225	..	5,876	16,045	3,041	2,970	125	814	3,676	1,229	813	1,523	3,242	17,433
1905-06 ..	12,172	..	612	2,382	..	9,674	24,840	2,696	1,639	1,187	42	4,481	597	881	1,681	3,006	16,589
1906-07 ..	11,850	..	611	2,185	..	10,512	25,158	3,066	873	178	3,462	5,310	1,243	694	1,640	4,228	20,697
1907-08 ..	12,865	..	612	2,172	..	9,864	25,513	5,065	1,077	..	2,749	5,414	551	2,265	2,040	9,934	27,628
1908-09 ..	14,257	..	612	3,063	..	8,053	25,985	4,041	2,102	533	210	6,221	974	2,802	2,377	9,586	31,376
1909-10 ..	18,776	..	611	2,683	..	7,832	29,902	4,044	2,264	2,263	4,169	7,735	527	4,207	2,255	1,14,748	38,348
1910-11 ..	21,851	..	612	3,378	..	8,077	33,918	2,264	1,547	1,073	420	4,758	509	5,533	2,258	11,248	38,877
1911-12 ..	24,330	..	627	3,572	..	8,723	37,232	4,994	2,128	..	400	6,061	653	2,151	2,135	16,540	35,062
1912-13 ..	16,429	..	630	3,503	..	11,376	31,938	5,005	2,081	..	538	6,111	509	2,913	2,476	10,849	30,582
1913-14 ..	—229	..	7,559	3,819	..	24,330	35,479	3,711	2,197	964	675	6,767	509	1,339	2,562	19,778	38,502

TABLE XVI—(*concluded.*)—*Municipality of Mau Ranipur.*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on house and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage.		Conservancy.	Hospitials and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instructions.	Other heads.	Total.
										Capital.	Maintenance.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1901-02 ..	13,054	..	901	484	..	2,748	17,187	2,773	3,613	160	..	3,084	800	1,445	803	1,334	14,012
1902-03 ..	15,004	..	857	474	..	2,667	19,002	2,696	3,638	1,116	181	3,063	800	2,276	757	1,384	15,911
1903-04 ..	14,947	..	985	577	..	4,228	20,737	2,995	3,951	1,273	606	4,057	800	2,017	813	1,238	17,750
1904-05 ..	14,691	..	911	537	..	5,137	21,276	3,303	3,832	1,322	1,187	4,672	800	1,420	898	1,696	19,130
1905-06 ..	14.693	..	891	728	..	6,177	22,759	3,543	2,318	4,332	683	4,072	800	5,647	995	2,312	24,702
1906-07 ..	18,118	..	900	714	..	3,719	23,527	3,216	735	..	909	4,782	796	2,784	1,011	3,824	18,057
1907-08 ..	15,832	..	929	724	..	3,930	21,415	5,277	2,128	425	381	5,700	796	2,496	8,302	2,819	28,404
1908-09 ..	13,216	..	959	777	..	4,299	19,251	4,541	2,073	159	541	5,524	796	3,258	1,740	2,421	21,053
1909-10 ..	15,709	..	887	777	..	4,123	21,496	4,859	1,738	763	314	5,404	1,302	3,121	1,628	1,940	21,069
1910-11 ..	15,095	..	1,597	850	..	5,909	23,451	4,486	1,938	1,611	670	5,498	1,380	2,596	1,254	1,739	21,172
1911-12 ..	13,830	..	1,806	876	..	6,672	23,184	4,516	1,841	2,369	533	5,853	1,545	2,349	1.448	3,023	23,477
1912-13 ..	..	..	9,314	769	..	6,734	16,817	2,390	1,357	1,890	431	3,906	853	1,349	1,061	10,448	23,685
1913-14 ..	..	..	8,705	793	..	12,921	22,419	2,199	1,601	255	470	4,471	796	1,640	2,042	1,556	15,030

TABLE XVII.—*Distribution of police, Jhansi.*

Name of thana.	Sub-Inspectors.		Head constables		Constables.		Town police.			
	Civil police.	Armed police.	Civil police.	Armed police.	Civil police.	Armed police.	Jamadar.	Chaukidar.	Rural police.	Road police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Kotwali Jhansi	4	..	7	..	89	..	..	..	..	..
2. New Jhansi ..	3	..	4	..	35	..	1*	6*	27	12
3. Sadar Bazar ..	2	..	4	..	39	..	..	..	..	..
4. Barwa Sagar ..	1	..	2	..	10	..	1	6	25	6
5. Baragaon ..	1	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	4	6
6. Raksa ..	1	..	2	..	14	..	..	..	40	8
7. Baina ..	1	..	3	..	19	..	..	..	53	6
8. Moth ..	2	..	2	..	16	..	1	4	47	8
9. Chirgaon ..	1	..	1	..	12	..	1	6	55	8
10. Baghera ..	1	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	41	2
11. Erach ..	1	..	2	..	13	..	..	..	43	6
12. Garautha ..	1	..	1	..	11	..	..	..	48	6
13. Pandwaha ..	1	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	39	8
14. Kakarbai ..	1	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	32	4
15. Gursarai ..	1	..	2	..	11	..	1	6	28	10
16. Mau ..	2	..	2	..	42	..	1	6	58	14
17. Uldan ..	1	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	56	10
18. Katara ..	1	..	1	..	11	..	..	..	55	2
19. Lachura ..	1	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	41	6
20. Lalitpur ..	3	..	3	..	31	..	..	..	32	8
21. Talbehat ..	1	..	1	..	15	..	1	7	44	6
22. Kelwara ..	1	..	1	..	11	..	..	..	35	4
23. Jakhlaun ..	1	..	2	..	15	..	..	..	36	..
24. Nathi Khera ..	1	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	26	..
25. Bar ..	1	..	1	..	12	..	..	..	70	..
26. Jakhaura ..	1	..	3	..	19	..	..	..	57	2
27. Birdha ..	1	..	1	..	12	..	..	..	46	10
28. Narhat ..	1	..	3	..	17	..	..	..	41	2
29. Mahroni ..	2	..	1	..	13	..	..	4	33	6
30. Sanjna ..	1	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	33	..
31. Madaura ..	2	..	3	..	21	..	..	..	51	2
32. Banpur ..	1	..	2	..	15	..	..	..	36	2
Total ..	44	..	62	..	575	..	7	45	1,272	162
Reserve ..	C.P.13	.. 4	23 ..	.. 48	.. 159	.. 254	.. ..	.. ..	.. ...	.. ..
Grand total ..	57	4	85	48	734	254	7	45	1,272	162

*Constabulary police.

TABLE XVII.—*Distribution of police, Jhansi.*

Name of thana.	Sub-Inspectors. Civil police.	Sub-Inspectors. Armed police.	Head constables. Civil police.	Head constables. Armed police.	Constables. Civil police.	Constables. Armed police.	Town police. Jamadar.	Town police. Chaukidar.	Rural police.	Road police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Kotwali Jhansi	4	..	7	..	89	..	..	..	..	..
2. New Jhansi ..	3	..	4	..	35	..	1*	6*	27	12
3. Sadar Bazar ..	2	..	4	..	39	..	..	..	..	..
4. Barwa Sagar ..	1	..	2	..	10	..	1	6	25	6
5. Baragaon ..	1	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	4	6
6. Raksa ..	1	..	2	..	14	..	..	..	40	8
7. Baina ..	1	..	3	..	19	..	..	..	53	6
8. Moth ..	2	..	2	..	16	..	1	4	47	8
9. Chirgaon ..	1	..	1	..	12	..	1	6	55	8
10. Baghera ..	1	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	41	2
11. Erach ..	1	..	2	..	13	..	..	..	43	6
12. Garautha ..	1	..	1	..	11	..	..	..	48	6
13. Pandwaha ..	1	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	39	8
14. Kakarbai ..	1	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	32	4
15. Gursarai ..	1	..	2	..	11	..	1	6	28	10
16. Mau ..	2	..	2	..	42	..	1	6	58	14
17. Uldan ..	1	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	56	10
18. Katara ..	1	..	1	..	11	..	..	..	55	2
19. Lachura ..	1	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	41	6
20. Lalitpur ..	3	..	3	..	31	..	..	..	32	8
21. Talbehat ..	1	..	1	..	15	..	1	7	44	6
22. Kelwara ..	1	..	1	..	11	..	..	..	35	4
23. Jakhlaun ..	1	..	2	..	15	..	..	..	36	..
24. Nathi Khera ..	1	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	26	..
25. Bar ..	1	..	1	..	12	..	..	..	70	..
26. Jakhaura ..	1	..	3	..	19	..	..	..	57	2
27. Birdha ..	1	..	1	..	12	..	..	..	46	10
28. Narhat ..	1	..	3	..	17	..	..	..	41	2
29. Mahroni ..	2	..	1	..	13	..	..	4	33	6
30. Sanjna ..	1	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	33	..
31. Madaura ..	2	..	3	..	21	..	..	..	51	2
32. Banpur ..	1	..	2	..	15	..	..	..	36	2
Total ..	44	..	62	..	575	..	7	45	1,272	162
Reserve ..	C.P.13	.. 4	23 ..	48	159	254	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..	57	4	85	48	734	254	7	45	1,272	162

*Constabulary police.

TALE XVIII.—*Education.*

Years.	Total.			Secondary Education.			Primary Education.		
	School and College.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1901-02 ..	141	4,994	109	10	1,252	4	129	3,696	105
1902-03 ..	171	6,013	187	10	1,282	9	161	4,731	178
1903-04 ..	173	6,271	229	11	1 261	12	162	5 010	217
1904-05 ..	209	7,093	66	10	341*	..	199	6,752	66
1905-06 ..	218	7,452	641	10	358*	..	207	7,094	641
1906-07 ..	230	7,593	481	10	421*	..	220	7,172	481
1907-08 ..	235	8,201	395	10	731*	..	225	7,470	395
1908-09 ..	200	7,540	531	10	1,146	34	190	6,394	497
1909-10 ..	201	7,252	595	10	1,293	35	191	5,959	560
1910-11 ..	202	7,317	514	10	1,237	35	192	6,080	479
1911-12 ..	220	8,077	616	11	1,212	34	209	6,865	582
1912-13 ..	229	8,294	630	14	1,319	31	215	6,975	599
1913-14 ..	236	9,030	835	13	1,473	49	223	7,557	786

*Excluding primary classes of secondary schools which are show...

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1915.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
		A.—SECONDARY.		
Lalitpur	Lalitpur ..	Lalitpur ..	Anglo-vernacular ..	102
	Do. ..	Do.	Middle vernacular ..	101
	Talbehat ..	Talbehat ..	Ditto ..	47
Mahroni	Mahroni ..	Mahroni	Ditto ..	57
		B.—PRIMARY.		
Lalitpur	Lalitpur ..	Jakhlaun ..	Upper primary ..	62
		Dailwara ..	Ditto ..	42
		Thanwara ..	Ditto ..	28
		Burwar ..	Ditto ..	30
	Bansi ..	Bansi ..	Ditto ..	66
		Jakhaura ..	Ditto ..	64
	Talbehat ..	Karesra Kalan ..	Ditto ..	28
		Pura Kalan ..	Ditto ..	40
	Balabehat ..	Pali	Ditto ..	56
Mahroni	Banpur ..	Banpur ..	Ditto ..	100
		Bar	Ditto ..	86
		Patha ..	Ditto ..	49
	Mahroni ..	Kumendi ..	Ditto ..	44
	Madaura ..	Madaura ..	Ditto ..	76
		Surerai ..	Ditto ..	25
		Narhat ..	Ditto ..	53
Lalitpur	Lalitpur ..	Satarwans ..	Lower primary ..	28
		Birdha ..	Ditto ..	32
		Masora Khurd ..	Ditto ..	22
		Rajwara ..	Ditto ..	14
		Chandras ..	Ditto ..	3
		Lalitpur ..	Lower primary (Municipality).	124
		Lalitpur Chaubiana	Ditto ..	53
		Bamori Kalan ..	Lower Primary ..	41
		Khajuria ..	Ditto ..	9
	Bansi ..	Gursora ..	Ditto ..	12
		Pipra ..	Ditto ..	23
		Baroda Swami ..	Ditto ..	18
		Harshpur ..	Ditto ..	24
	Talbehat ..	Budaoni ..	Ditto ..	11
		Buchera ..	Ditto ..	24
		Kotra ..	Ditto ..	13
		Bijrotha ..	Ditto ..	14
		Bangawan Kalan	Ditto ..	17
		Pura Birdha ..	Ditto ..	14
		Talbehat ..	Ditto ..	111
		Churaoni ..	Ditto ..	23
		Sairwan Kalan ..	Ditto ..	21

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1915—*(continued.)*

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of school.	Average attendance.
		B.—LOWER PRIMARY—*(contd.)*.		
Lalitpur	Talbehat ..	Geora Gandera ..	Lower Primary ..	16
	Balabehat ..	Balabehat ..	Ditto ..	20
		Piprai ..	Ditto ..	16
		Bant ..	Ditto ..	17
	Lalitpur ..	Dongra Kalan ..	Ditto ..	26
		Kalianpur ..	Ditto ..	23
		Lagaon ..	Ditto ..	20
		Lalitpur ..	Practising L. P. school.	39
Lalitpur	Lalitpur ..	Lalitpur ..	U P. Model girls' school	58
	Talbehat ..	Talbehat ..	L. P. Ditto ..	21
Mahroni	Banpur ..	Sindwaha ..	Lower primary ..	20
		Chinglawa ..	Ditto ..	33
		Deoran ..	Ditto ..	26
		Marraoli ..	Ditto ..	15
		Kelgawan ..	Ditto ..	25
		Paraun ..	Ditto ..	19
		Gadiana ..	Ditto ..	36
		Selawan ..	Ditto ..	21
	Mahroni ..	Mahroni ..	Ditto ..	92
		Chhapchhani ..	Ditto ..	17
		Bhondi ..	Ditto ..	19
		Gurha ..	Ditto ..	20
		Guna ..	Ditto ..	20
	Madaora ..	Dongra Khurd ..	Ditto ..	28
		Sarhumar ..	Ditto ..	26
		Paraul ..	Ditto ..	12
		Sedpur ..	Ditto ..	22
		Karitoran ..	Ditto ..	15
		Patna ..	Ditto ..	18
Mahroni	Mahroni ..	Mahroni ..	L. P. Girls' school ..	23
Lalitpur	Lalitpur ..	Baroda Bijlon ..	Aided L. P. S. for boys	25
		Piron ..	Ditto ..	14
		Daoni ..	Ditto ..	19
	Bansi ..	Alapur ..	Ditto ..	16
		Rakhpanchampur	Ditto ..	24
	Talbehat ..	Nathikhera ..	Ditto ..	16
	Lalitpur ..	Lalitpur ..	Aided mission, Lalitpur.	43
Mahroni	Banpur ..	Larwari ..	A. L. P. S. for boys ..	10
		Mathura ..	Ditto ..	9
		Bhailoni Ludhias	Ditto ..	12
		Pah ..	Ditto ..	15
	Madaora..	Nainwara ..	Ditto ..	14

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1915—*(continued.)*

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of school	Average attendance.
		B.—LOWER PRIMARY—*(contd.)*.		
Lalitpur	Lalitpur ..	Bharoni Delwara*	A. L. P. S. for boys ..	17
		Khiria Chhatara ..	Ditto ..	15
Lalitpur	Balabehat ..	Pali	Ditto for girls	16
Mahroni	Banpur ..	Bar	Ditto ..	21
Lalitpur	Lalitpur ..	Lalitpur ..	Secondary school for girls.	27
		Do. ..	Mission girls' school	6
		Do. ..	Training class.	

* Admitted.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1915 – *(continued)*.

Tahsil.	Name of schools.	Class.	Average attendance.	Remarks.
	A.—Secondary schools.			
Jhansi..	Jhansi	Secondary	84	
	Barwasagar ..	Do. ..	40	
Moth ..	Moth	Do. ..	86	
	Chirgaon	Do. ..	31	
Garautha	Gursarai	Do. ..	77	
Mau ..	Mau	Do. ..	96	
	B.—Upper primary schools.			
Jhansi..	Babina	Upper primary.	60	
	Baragaon	Do. ..	77	
Moth ..	Erachh	Do. ..	55	
	Panch	Do. ..	43	
	Pahargaon	Do. ..	44	
	Kumharia	Do. ..	62	
	Kargawan	Do. ..	41	
Garautha	Garautha	Do. ..	45	
	Bamaur	Do. ..	45	
	Pandwaha	Do. ..	35	
	Sarsenda	Do. ..	44	
Mau ..	Itail	Do. ..	34	
	Uldan	Do. ..	55	
	Rewan	Do. ..	36	
	Ranipur	Do. ..	84	
	Sujaori	Do. ..	47	
	Sakrar	Do. ..	39	
	Katera D B. Aided ..	Do. ..	52	
	C.—D. B. Lower primary schools.			
Jhansi..	Training class, Jhansi..	Lower primary school.	6	
	Br. S. Barwasagar ..	Do. ..	99	
	Mayanpur	Do. ..	16	
	Dhamna	Do. ..	19	
	Barehta	Do. ..	17	
	Garhmau	Do. ..	14	
	Kochha Bhanwar ..	Do- ..	20	
	Palar	Do. ..	19	
	Raksa	Do. ..	19	
	Model girls' school, Jhanasi	Do. ..	48	
	Girls' school, Barwasagor	Do. ..	33	
	Girls' school, Talaiya ..	Do. ..	19	
Mau ..	Aksco	Do. ..	22	
	B Sarafa Mau ..	Do. ..	80	

LIST OF SCHOOLS 1915—(*continued*).

Tahsil.	Name of school.	Class.	Average attendance.	Remarks
	C.—D. B. Lower primary schools—(*continued*).			
Mau—(*concluded*).	Katra Mau	L.P.S. school	33	
	Banda	Do. ..	16	
	Baragaon	Do. ..	20	
	Bhadarwara ..	Do. ..	17	
	Churara	Do. ..	17	
	Dhawakar	Do. ..	19	
	Ghat Kotra ..	Do. ..	27	
	Khandarka	Do. ..	15	
	Magarpur	Do. ..	16	
	Madarwas	Do. ..	13	
	Pachwara	Do. ..	22	
	Palra	Do. ..	26	
	Ratausa	Do. ..	16	
	Rupa Dhamna ..	Do. ..	18	
	Kachneo	Do. ..	..	New school.
	Girls' school, Mau ..	Do. ..	11	
Moth ..	Kumharia	Do. ..	..	
	Atarsuan	Do ..	23	
	Br. S. Chirgaon ..	Do. ..	61	
	Bakwan	Do. ..	30	
	Baral	Do. ..	22	
	Kumhrar	Do. ..	22	
	Belman	Do ..	22	
	Baghera	Do. ..	19	
	Pahari	Do. ..	17	
	Pipra	Do. ..	18	
	Semri	Do. ..	17	
	Sunirya	Do. ..	22	
	Talaur	Do. ..	24	
	Belahti Karka ..	Do. ..	18	
Garautha	Asta	Do. ..	16	
	Br. S. Gursarai ..	Do ..	16	
	Dhibkai	Do. ..	18	
	Dumrai	Do. ..	25	
	Aioni	Do. ..	28	
	Ghuraiya	Do. ..	18	
	Iksil	Do. ..	24	
	Khanaura	Do. ..	14	
	Kherokhar	Do. ..	18	
	Kuretha	Do. ..	16	
	Kakarbai	Do. ..	18	
	Motikatra	Do. ..	20	
	Simardha	Do. ..	18	
	Bangroni	Do. ..	20	
	Girls' school, Gursarai ..	Do. ..	..	
Jhansi ..	Baragaon gate, Jhansi ..	M. S. L. P.	35	
	Mukaryana	Do ..	45	
	Sainyar gate ..	Do. ..	65	
	Sipri Bazar ..	Do. ..	41	

LIST OF SCHOOLS 1915—*(concluded)*.

Tahsil.	Name of school.	Class.	Average attendance.	Remarks.
	C.—D. B. LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*(concluden)*.			
Mau ..	Mau M. S. ..	M. S. L. P.	62	
	Aliai M. Aided Mau ..	Do. ..	21	
	Chauk Dhamela ..	Do. ..	19	
	Garh Dhuriaganj ..	Do. ..	38	
	Nanhai Bazar ..	Do ..	20	
	Sheoganj	Do. ..	23	
Jhansi..	Gopal Nikhra ..	Do. ..	36	
	Halwai Bazar ..	Do. ..	33	
	Khataryana ..	Do. ..	42	
	Purani Kotwali ..	Do. ..	52	
	Sadar Bazar ..	Do. ..	30	
	Garhia Phatak ..	Do. ..	84	
	Pulya No. 9.. ..			
	A. P. Mission school near church.	Do. ..	17	
	Mission girls' school, Garhia Phatak.	Do. ..	44	
	Khailar	Do ..	32	
	Marora	Do ..	24	
	Punaoli Kalan ..	Do. ..	17	
	Tendol	Do. ..	14	
	Ujyan	Do. ..	12	
	Phutera	Do ..	31	
Mau ..	Bithri	Do. ..	..	New school.
	Dhakarwara ..	Do. ..	17	
	Burhia	Do. ..	15	
	Dhaurra	Do. ..	16	
	Dhaipura	Do. ..	17	
	Ghat Lachura ..	Do. ..	19	
	Khisni Kalan ..	Do. ..	15	
	Kakwara	Do. ..	18	
	Lohari	Do. ..	14	
	Magarwara	Do. ..	13	
	Nota	Do. ..	19	
	Rampura	Do. ..	22	
	Turka Lachura ..	Do ..	17	
Moth ..	Bharosa	Do. ..	21	
Jhansi..	Mondai	Do. ..	18	
Moth ..	Chandwari	Do. ..	18	
	Siya (Moth) ..	Do. ..	17	
	Nand Khas.. ..	Do. ..	17	
Garautha	Kharani	Do. ..	20	
	Bachhch	Do. ..	17	
	Bhasneh	Do ..	24	
	Dhanaura	Do. ..	17	
	Deori	Do. ..	17	
	Kharon	Do ..	22	
	Mahewa	Do. ..	18	
	Nagra	Do ..	16	
	Siya (Garautha) ..	Do. ..	20	
	Sewai	Do. ..	17	
	Gokalpara	Do. ..	37	

ROADS, 1915.

	Miles.	fur.	ft.
A.—PROVINCIAL.			
(i) Cawnpore-Jhansi and Saugor road, Jhansi section ..	70	1	0
(ii) Approach road to Chirgaon railway station ..	0	3	250
(iii) Do. do. to Moth station	0	4	85
(iv) Do. do. to Punch station	0	2	607
(v) Cawnpore-Jhansi and Saugor road, Lalitpur section	56	2	0
(vi) Jhansi-Sipri road	12	3	0
(vii) Jhansi and Gwalior road	30	4	165
(viii) Khande Roa Gate road	1	2	316
(ix) Datia Gate road..	1	2	140
(x) Lachmi Gate road	1	0	600
(xi) Baragaon Gate road	2	6	200
Total ..	177	0	383
B.—LOCAL.			
I.—First class roads, metalled bridged and drained throughout.			
(i) Latitpur-Mahroni road	26	0	634
(ii) Mahroni-Maraura road	15	4	92
(iii) Gursarai-Garautha road	7	5	338
(iv) Mau-Tehri road	4	6	0
(v) Talbehat railway feeder road	1	1	360
(vi) Lalitpur railway feeder road	1	5	15
(vii) Jakhlaun railway feeder road	1	4	166
(viii) Goona-Madanpur road	1	5	450
(ix) Babina railway feeder road	1	0	280
Local Intra Municipal roads.			
(x) Road from junction of Sipri Gwalior to cantonment	0	3	395
(xi) Road from Allahabad bank to dâk bungalow ..	0	5	340
(xii) Road from Sadar Bazar to city	1	0	183
(xiii) Road from dâk bungalow to city	0	3	120
(xiv) Rood from junction to Sipri-Gwalior road toward city.	0	4	260
(xv) Katchery raod	0	2	80
Total ..	64	4	613
II.—First class roads, metalled, partially bridged and drained.			
(i) Jhansi-Nowgong roads	47	2	640
(ii) Ditto Diversion roads	4	0	210
(iii) Mau-Punch road	43	4	330
(iv) Ratausa-Bukhara road	9	1	120
(v) Baragaon-Garautha road	14	0	0
(vi) Chirgaon-Bhander road	3	2	0
(vii) Moth-Samthar road	1	1	68
(viii) Mau-Rath road	0	4	63
(ix) Ranipur railway feeder road	1	6	360
(x) Sukhnai branch road	0	3	440
(xi) Mau-Orai road	0	6	136
Local Intra Municipal road.			
(xii) Ratausa-Bukhara road	1	3	592
Total ..	127	4	319

ROADS—(*continued*).

III.—Second class roads, unmetalled, bridged and drained throughout.	Miles.	fur.	ft.
(i) Lalitpur-Durjanpura	2	0	0
(ii) Do. Jakhlaun	13	1	4
(iii) Do. Pali	13	2	30
(iv) Gugarwara	12	2	83
(v) Talbehat-Sirisghat	8	4	0
(vi) Bijrautha feeder road	4	0	0
(vii) Delwara do.	1	4	7
(viii) Dudhai-Dhaurra	4	6	396
(ix) Jakhaura feeder road	1	0	0
(x) Talbehat Pura Kalan with branch from Hingora to Nathi Khera.	15	4	0
(xi) Gugarwara-Banpur	9	4	0
(xii) Parichha railway station	1	0	0
(xiii) Jhansi-Unao	7	0	0
(xiv) Babina Sirisghat	13	4	0
(xv) Barwasagar railway station	1	4	0
(xvi) Mustara railway station	1	4	0
(xvii) Jhansi-Murari	1	0	0
(xviii) Semri Nand khas	1	4	0
(xix) Garautha-Mau	23	0	0
(xx) Mau Rupa Dhamua	2	0	0
(xxi) Ranipur-Siaori	7	0	0
(xxii) Ranipur railway station	1	4	0
(xxiii) Bamori Rora	2	0	0
Total ..	147	7	520
IV.—Fourth class roads, unmetalled, banked, partially bridged and drained.			
(i) Durjanpura-Rajghat	11	2	0
(ii) Mandaura-Madanpur	12	0	0
(iii) Bangaria-Pirghat	17	0	0
(iv) Betua-Jakhlaun	13	2	0
(v) Dhukwan Nathi Khera	8	0	0
(vi) Moth-Bhander	13	0	0
(vii) Baragaon-Garautha	25	0	0
(viii) Garotba-Motikatra	9	0	0
(ix) Gursarai-Saidnagar	15	0	0
Total ..	123	4	0
V—Fifth class roads, cleared, partially bridged and drained.			
(i) Gugarwara-Kalgawan	13	2	0
(ii) Lalitpur-Jakhora	17	4	0
(iii) Bansi-Bar .. .. .. } (iv) Bar-Banpur .. .. .. }	22	4	0
(v) Bansi-Jakhora	9	4	0
(vi) Talbehat-Jakhora	14	4	0
(vii) Jakhora-Rajghat	12	0	0
(viii) Mahroni-Banpur	8	4	0
(ix) Bamori-Jalandar	5	0	0

ROADS—(*continued*).

V.—Fifth class roads, cleared, partially bridged and drained—(concluded).	Miles.	fur.	ft.
(x) Narhat-Didonia	16	6	0
(xi) Mahroni-Narhat	20	4	0
(xii) Khetwans-Saidpur	16	0	0
(xiii) Kanpura-Bamori	4	4	0
(xiv) Mandaura-Giror	11	0	0
(xv) Bant-Jahazpur	3	0	0
(xvi) Jakhlaun-Dhaurra	8	0	0
(xvii) Dudhai-Maholi	6	0	0
(xviii) Bar-Hazariaghat	13	0	0
(xix) Paron-Churaoni	8	4	0
(xx) Hissar-Sairwans	8	0	0
(xxi) Jhansi-Bhander	10	0	0
(xxii) Ambabai-Mawaigird	9	0	0
(xxiii) Ambabai-Badanpur	19	0	0
(xxiv) Babina-Badanpur	14	0	0
(xxv) Jhansi-Baidora Pichhor	18	0	0
(xxvi) Jhansi-Orchha	1	4	0
(xxvii) Jhansi-Bhagwantpura	2	4	0
(xxviii) Ghugna-Ranipur	16	0	0
(xxix) Moth-Gursarai	17	0	0
(xxx) Erich-Bangra	36	0	0
(xxxi) Chirgaon-Gursarai	24	0	0
(xxxii) Ramnagar-Talaur	11	0	0
(xxxiii) Garautha-Iskil	18	0	0
(xxxiv) Garautha-Kakarwai	9	0	0
(xxxv) Kotra-Gursarai Saidnagar	2	0	0
(xxxvi) Iskil-Dhikauli	5	0	0
(xxxvii) Kaidartai-Nipan	8	0	0
(xxxviii) Mau-Bhakoro Pachoro	3	0	0
(xxxix) Mau-Bhonda	9	0	0
(xl) Mau Churara	6	0	0
(xli) Sukunai-bridge Ganoopura	5	0	0
(xlii) Mau-Ghat Lahchura	11	0	0
Total ..	471	2	0
VI.—Sixth class roads cleared only.			
(i) Mahroni-Jagora	16	0	0
(ii) Jakhora-Kotra	5	0	0
(iii) Mandaura-Sojna	12	0	0
(iv) Jakhlon-Khitwans	14	4	0
(v) Maholi-Amjhora	5	0	0
(vi) Dongra-Sarhunar	14	0	0
(vii) Kelgawan-Banpur	9	0	0
(viii) Larwari-Kelagwan	9	0	0
(ix) Ghurai-Dhukwan with branch Lahchura-Thakurpura.	9	0	0
(x) Tankori-Nitra	16	0	0
(xi) Simthari-Chirgaon	2	0	0
(xii) Barwasagar-Dhamne	11	4	0
(xiii) Baghera-Ghuraiya	3	0	0
(xiv) Garhwai-Kakarwai	7	4	0
(xv) Bhitaura-Markan	25	0	0
(xvi) Digara-Bhitora	2	0	0

ROADS—(*concluded*).

	Miles.	fur.	ft
VI.—Sixth class roads cleared only.			
(xvii) Mau-Uldan	11	0	0
(xviii) Ghat-Lahchura Sijari	3	0	0
(xix) Bangra-Katera	6	0	0
(xx) Sakrar-Arjar	3	0	0
Total ..	183	4	0
VII.—Forest roads.			
(i) Ghisauli to Dhukwan	5	0	0
(ii) Raipur to Sorai	3	0	0
(iii) Harorpur to Chhipai and Lalaun	6	0	0
(iv) Baroda Dang to Tenta and Samra Dang.. ..	6	0	0
(v) Saipura Munzabta to Deogarh	7	0	0
(vi) Baut to Balabehat via Morari	13	0	0
(vii) Morari to Dhojri Retghat	10	0	0
(viii) Bamori Bansa to Morari	5	0	0
(ix) Maholi to Kanpora	5	0	0
Total ..	60	0	0
Total for district ..	1,355	3	515

FERRIES.

River.	Ferry.	Village.	Tahsil.	Management.	Income average of 3 years.
					Rs.
Betwa.	Erachh ..	Erachh ..	Moth ..	District Board	122
	Kukargaon ..	Kukargaon..	Do. ..	Do. ..	22
	Manikpura ..	Manikpura..	Do. ..	Do. ..	40
	Bhaunra ..	Bhaunra ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	48
	Ramnagar ..	Ramnagar ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	175
	Barehta ..	Barehta ..	Jhansi ..	Do. ..	508
	Tilehta ..	Tilehta ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	68
	Nohat ..	Nohat ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	2,150
	Dhikauli ..	Dhikauli ..	Garautha ..	Do. ..	26
	Manahari ..	Sairwans ..	Lalitpur ..	Do. ..	14
	Seoni ..	Seoni ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	38
	Rajghat ..	Rampura ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	24
	Kisalwans ..	Kisalwans ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	33
	Basman ..	Basman ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	24
Jamni,	Amghat ..	Kelgawan ..	Mahroni ..	Do. ..	20
Dhasan.	Pindarghat ..	Pindar and Ramgarh.	Do. ..	Do. ..	11
	Lahchura ..	Lahchura ..	Mau ..	Do. ..	16

POST OFFICE, 1915.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Office.	Class.
1	2	3	4
Jhansi ..	Jhansi ..	Jhansi	Head office.
	Do. ..	Babina	Branch office.
	Do. ..	Baragaon	Do.
	Do. ..	Barwasagar ..	Do.
	Do. ..	Dhukwan weir ..	Do.
Moth ..	Moth ..	Erachh	Do.
Jhansi ..	Jhansi ..	Raksa	Do.
	Do. ..	Sainyar darwaza ..	Do.
Mau ..	Mau ..	Ghat Lahchura ..	Do.
Jhansi ..	Jhansi ..	Jhansi Cantonment ..	Sub-office.
	Do. ..	Jhansi city ..	Do.
	Do. ..	Orchhagate	Branch office.
	Do. ..	Jhansi R. S. ..	Sub-office.
	Do. ..	Garhia Phatak ..	Branch office.
	Do. ..	Pulia No. 9 ..	Do.
	Do. ..	Sipri Bazar ..	Do.
	Do. ..	Jhansi Sadar Bazar ..	Sub-office.
	Do. ..	Chirgaon	Do.
	Do. ..	Parichha	Branch office.
Garautha ..	Garautha ..	Garautha	Sub-office.
	Do. ..	Gursarai	Branch office.
	Do. ..	Kakarwai	Do.
Lalitpur ..	Lalitpur ..	Lalitpur	Sub-office.
	Banpur ..	Banpur	Branch office.
	Bansi ..	Bansi	Do.
Mahroni ..	Banpur ..	Bar	Do.
Lalitpur ..	Lalitpur ..	Birdha	Do.
	Balabehat ..	Dudhai	Do.
	Bansi ..	Jakhaura	Do.
	Lalitpur ..	Jakhlaun	Do.
	Do. ..	Kelwara	Do.
	Balabehat ..	Narhat	Do.
Mau ..	Mau ..	Mau	Sub-office.
	Do. ..	Ghat Kotra ..	Branch office.
	Do. ..	Katera	Do.
Garautha ..	Garautha ..	Pandwaha	Do.
Mau ..	Mau ..	Siaori	Do.
Mau ..	Mau ..	Uldan	Do.
Mahroni ..	Mahroni ..	Mahroni	Sub-office,
	Madaura ..	Girar	Branch office.
	Do. ..	Madaura	Do.
	Mahroni ..	Sonjna	Do.
Moth ..	Moth ..	Moth	Sub-office.
	Do. ..	Baghaira	Branch office.
Lalitpur ..	Talbahet ..	Talbahet	Sub-office.
	Do. ..	Nathi Khera ..	Branch office.
Mau ..	Mau ..	Ranipur	Sub-office.

List of villages and towns etc., in the Jhansi district showing days on which markets and fairs are held.

Name of tahsil.	Name of pargana.	Name of village or town.	Day or days on which market held.	Name of fair and the date on which the fair is held.	Remarks.
Jhansi ..	Jhansi ..	Sainyar	..	Shri Mahodeoji Mansa Nath. Bhadon Sudi 3rd.	
		Raksa	..	Mahadeoji Phagun Badi 14th.	
		Lahar Gird ..	..	Deviji-Kunwar and Chait Sudi 9th.	
		Pirthipura-Niya Khera	..	Deviji Chait Sudi 8th.	
		Babina	Wednesday ..		
		Barwasagar ..	Friday		
		Lidhora	Thursday		
		Palar	Sunday		
		Jarbo	Wednesday ..		
		Baragaon	Monday ..		
		Jhansi	Daily and cattle mart on Monday and Thursday.		
Mau ..	Mau ..	Uldan	Tuesday		
		Akseo	Monday		
		Bamori	Thursday		
		Baragaon	Friday		
		Bhadarwara ..	Monday		
		Bhanpura	Thursday		
		Palra	Saturday		
		Pirthipura ..	Friday		

Mau ..	Mau ..	Pahari Buzurg ..	Sunday		
		Patha	Tuesday		
		Pachwara	Wednesday ..		
		Tiktoli	Monday		
		Churara	Saturday		
		Dhawakar	Tuesday		
		Dhona	Wednesday ..		
		Dhamna Paik ..	Sunday		
		Ranipur ..	Sunday, Monday .. Wednesday and Friday.	Jal Bihar-Bhadon Sudi 12th.	
		Roni	.. ..	Kedar Nath-Makar Sankrat and Asarh Sudi Puran Mashi.	
		Rora	Saturday		
		Rewan	Thursday		
		Ratausa	Monday		
		Siaori	Tuesday		
		Sijara	Saturday		
		Katera	Thursday	Jal Bihar (Bhadon Sudi 12th about 16th September).	
		Kagar	Friday		
		Kheron	Tuesday		
		Kakwara	Sunday		
		Gairaha	..	Fair of Gauraiya Mata-Asarh Sudi Puran-Mashi.	
		Mau Khas	Saturday and Sunday ..	Jal Bihar Fair Bhadon Sudi 12th about 16th September.	Cattle Market. (Town bazar daily).
		Nota	Saturday		
		Hati	Tuesday		
		Magarpur	Do.		

List of villages and towns etc., in the Jhansi district showing days on which markets and fairs are held—(continued.)

Name of tahsil.	Name of pargana.	Name of village or town.	Day or days on which market held.	Name of fair and the date on which the fair is held.	Remarks.
Moth ..	Moth ..	Chirgaon	Monday and Tuesday ..		
		Talor	Saturday		
		Bakwan	Thursday		
		Siwaria	Monday		
		Rampura	Sunday		
		Shahpur	..	Deviji Durga ..	
		Nand Khas ..	..	Mahadeoji-Basant Panchmi.	
		Pipra	Thursday		
		Moth	Sunday and Wednesday	(1) Mahadeoji ka Mela	Chait Badi 4th.
				(2) Kalindri ka Mela..	Do. 5th.
				(3) Mata ka Mela ..	Do. 6th.
				(4) Hardol ka " ..	Do. 7th.
				(5) Katra	Do. 8th.
				(6) Dayagir ..	Do. 9th.
		Belwan	..	Mahabirji-Chait Badi 10th and remains 3 days.	
		Bharosa	..	Mahabirji Chait Badi 3rd.	
		Simthari	Saturday		

Garautha ..	Garautha ..	Singar	Monday		
		Bamor	Saturday		
		Garhwai	Thursday		
		Kuretha	Monday		
		Riyan	Friday		
		Bhadarwara ..	Tuesday		
		Iskil	Sunday		
		Kakarbai	Tuesday		
		Siya	Wednesday ..		
		Dhikoli	..	Deviji-Chait Sudi Puran Mashi.	
		Sutta	..	Gushain Baba, Baisakh Sudi Puran Mashi.	
		Garautha Kalan ..	Tuesday	Jal Bihar, Bhadon Sudi 12th and Ram Lila Magh.	
		Do. Khurd ..	..	On the 1st Tuesday after Nag Panchami.	
		Turka Lachura ..	Monday and Thursday		
		Pandwah	Saturday		
		Mahewa	Monday		
		Eoni	Sunday and Thursday		
		Gurha	Monday		
		Erich	Monday and Thursday..	Bishwa Mitraji, Katik Sudi Puran Mashi.	
		Mar Kuan	Saturday		
		Barora	Saturday		
		Moti Katra ..	Monday		
		Nunar	Friday		
		Gursarai	Wednesday and Saturday.		
		Gursenda	Saturday		
		Ghuraiya	Sunday		

List of villages and towns etc., in the Jhansi district showing days on which markets and fairs are held—(concluded).

Name of tahsil.	Name of pargana.	Name of village or town.	Day or days on which market held.	Name of fair and the date on which the fair is held.	Remarks.
Lalitpur ..	Lalitpur ..	Lalitpur Khas ..	Wednesday and Saturday.		
		Thanwara	Sunday		
		Dailwara	Friday		
		Lagon	Monday		
		Serwans	Friday		
	Bansi ..	Siron Khurd ..	..	Sant Nath, Chait and Baisakh.	
		Nanaura	Tuesday		
		Bansi	Wednesday and Saturday.		
		Jakhora	Thursday		
	Talbehat ..	Pura Kalan ..	Sunday		
		Pawa	..	Pawaji, Aghan Badi 2nd and 3rd.	
		Kotra	..	Bhourat Baba, Chait Badi 4th and ends to 7th and Amavashya and Puran Mashi.	
	Lalitpur ..	Birdha	Saturday		
	Talbehat ..	Talbehat	Friday and Monday ..	Piron-ka Mela, Bhadon Badi 9th to 11th (August).	
		Batwaho	..	Jhumar Nath, Phagun Badi 14th to Sudi Parwan 3 days.	

Lalitpur ..	Talbehat ..	Dhamkana ..	..	Deva Baba, Chait Sudi 9th and 10th.	
	Balabehat ..	Pipra	Tuesday	..	
		Dhoji	..	Audchor Baba, Makar Shankrat 13th or 14th January.	
		Pali	Sunday		
		Dongra Kalan ..	Saturday		
		Balabehat ..	Monday		
Mahroni ..	Banpur ..	Banpur	Sunday		
		Kailgawan	Sunday and Wednesday		
		Bar	Friday and Monday ..		
		Gugarwara	Tuesday		
		Billa	Wednesday		
		Parol	..	Pandwan ka Mela, Bashakha Sudi 10th (about 25th May).	
		Sindwaha	Sunday		
	Mahroni ..	Mahroni	Monday		
		Kumheri	Sunday		
		Gurlia	Friday		
	Madaura ..	Narhat	Thursday		
		Dongra Kalan ..	Friday		
		Madaura	Friday		
		Saidpur	Saturday		
		Saunrai	Monday		
		Barakehra	..	Shankrat Pandwar—begins from Shankrat and ends after 4 days Mahadeoji—Magh Basant Panchami.	
		Markhera	..	..	
		Kari Toran	Tuesday		

List of Government Forest with their areas comprised in the Jhansi District including the Lalitpur sub-division.

Range.	Pargana.	Name of village.	Area in acres.	Description.
Jhansi ..	Jhansi ..	Babina ..	1,218·62	Reserved Forest.
		Baghora ..	472·29	
		Bangawan ..	684·80	
		Barora ..	198·47	
		Dhukwan ..	503·63	
		Ganeshpura ..	143·29	
		Ghisauli ..	286·15	
		Lahar Thakurpura,	1,057·68	
		Maukna ..	228·75	
		Manpur ..	195·85	
		Nohra ..	378·71	
		Pirthipura ..	269·22	
		Pura ..	283·11	
		Rasina ..	304·01	
		Rasoi ..	135·29	
		Saiyar ..	651·28	
		Saikar ..	151·56	
		Simaria ..	168·09	
		Simrabari ..	225·00	
		Sukhwan ..	1,243·83	
		Thakurpura ..	245·93	
		Koti ..	278·27	Grass Runds.
		Bajna ..	538·95	" "
		Simraha ..	1260·75	" "
		Digara ..	580·69	" "
		Chamrowa ..	325·15	" "
		Khailar ..	229·03	" "
		Bhagwantpura ..	617·92	" "
		Punaoli ..	490·77	" "
		Dhikoli ..	414·23	" "
		Sijwaha ..	925·64	" "
		Jhansi Tukra ..	124·75	
		Total Jhansi Range.	14,719·43	
Mau Garautha.	Mau Garautha.	Barora ..	419·79	Reserved Forest.
		Ghat Lachura ..	680·42	
		Ghurat ..	887.76	
		Kachneo ..	170·10	
		Kheri ..	315·78	
		Khisni Buzurg ..	1,077·61	
		Magarwara ..	660·60	
		Rora Bhatpura ..	1,625.19	
		Ganupura ..	489·44	
		Magarpur ..	802·74	
		Barmain ..	283·63	
		Bhasneh (including Madhopura Itaura and Ranapura).	1,258·18	

List of Government Forest with their areas comprised in the Jhansi district including the Lalitpur sub-division.

Range.	Pargana.	Name of village.	Area in acres.	Description.
Mau Garautha. *(concld.)*	Garautha —*(concld.)*	Gurha ..	877·55	Reserved Forest. —*(concld.)*
		Imlota ..	485·38	
		Kharwanch ..	230·26	
		Ramora ..	673·36	
		Tharro ..	435·68	
		Moti Katra ..	2,268·93	
		Total Mau Garotha Range.	13,642·40	
Moth (Under Collector's charge.)	Moth ..	Amkhera ..	51·48	Reserved Forest.
		Atariya ..	12·68	
		Anpara ..	10·18	
		Baghonia ..	18·50	
		Bakwan ..	14·65	
		Bamhrauli ..	14·02	
		Barahta ..	31·17	
		Barol ..	14·70	
		Barthori ..	14·94	
		Bharora ..	7·41	
		Bharatpura ..	288·44	
		Dewal ..	15·00	
		Dhamua ..	8·98	
		Ghusgawan ..	24·96	
		Imlia ..	19·98	
		Jaunra ..	13·22	
		Kargwan ..	31·15	
		Karkos ..	14·25	
		Khiriaghat ..	11·82	
		Khiria Nand ..	28·49	
		Kumhrar ..	89·74	
		Ladhari ..	17·25	
		Ludhyai ..	23·84	
		Mahewa ..	58·87	
		Mirauna ..	8·14	
		Moth ..	22·46	
		Masauli ..	23·32	
		Nand Khas ..	9·58	
		Nand Pahari ..	7·73	
		Nibi ..	10·72	
		Nimonia ..	15·60	
		Belmau ..	2·31	
		Kumharia ..	1·46	
		Bhaunra Ghat ..	15·57	
		Bijta ..	24·80	
		Buraoli ..	10·60	
		Chelra ..	27·43	
		Chhirauna ..	8·85	

List of Government Forest with their areas comprised in the Jhansi district including the Lalitpur sub-division.

Range.	Pargana.	Name of village.	Area in acres.	Description.
Moth (Under Collector's charge.) —(concld.)	Moth ..	Chirgaon ..	28·86	Reserved Forest—(concld.)
		Dabra ..	8·92	
		Dabri ..	52·49	
		Dedar ..	12·14	
		Deora ..	21·51	
		Pahari ..	21·17	
		Parichha ..	4·95	
		Patharra ..	19·10	
		Patti Kumharra ..	5·00	
		Pura Chirgaon ..	15·02	
		Pura Nand ..	12·39	
		Ram Nagar ..	15·72	
		Rarua ..	33·60	
		Reo ..	12·75	
		Sai ..	11·88	
		Saina ..	15·69	
		Saran ..	278·54	
		Sanrai ..	9·59	
		Sewri ..	12·30	
		Shahpur ..	10·30	
		Siya ..	8·88	
		Sikri ..	183·31	
		Salori ..	10·80	
		Sogna ...	15·70	
		Talaur ..	17·65	
		Tanda ..	19·25	
		Total Moth Forest,	1,875·80	
North Lalitpur.	Talbehat..	Barma Behar ..	334·00	Protected Forest.
		Shahpur ..	184·00	
		Jharar ..	168·00	
		Hinauta ..	50·00	
		Thana ..	115·00	
		Bangawan Kalan ..	298·00	
		Kapur Khurd ..	24·00	
		Kaprer Kalan ..	75·00	
		Gugar ..	64.00	
		Bhadona ..	57·00	
		Rajawan ..	101·00	
		Talbehat ..	526·42	
		Karesra ..	151·00	
		Pawa ..	576·00	
		Nathi Khera ..	1,993·00	Reserved Forest.
		Birdha ..	1,577·00	
		Hissar ..	1,330·00	
		Sanori ..	207·00	
		Piprai ..	276·00	
		Rajpur ..	1,052·00	

List of Government Forest with their areas comprised in the Jhansi district including the Lalitpur sub-division.

Range.	Pargana.	Name of village.	Area in acres.	Description.
Moth (Under Collector's charge.) —(*concld.*)	Moth ..	Chirgaon ..	28·86	Reserved Forest—(*concld.*)
		Dabra ..	8·92	
		Dabri ..	52·49	
		Dedar ..	12·14	
		Deora ..	21·51	
		Pahari ..	21·17	
		Parichha ..	4·95	
		Patharra ..	19·10	
		Patti Kumharra ..	5·00	
		Pura Chirgaon ..	15·02	
		Pura Nand ..	12·39	
		Ram Nagar ..	15·72	
		Rarua ..	33·60	
		Reo ..	12·75	
		Sai ..	11·88	
		Saina ..	15·69	
		Saran ..	278·54	
		Sanrai ..	9·59	
		Sewri ..	12·80	
		Shahpur ..	10·30	
		Siya ..	8·88	
		Sikri ..	183·31	
		Salori ..	10·80	
		Sogna ...	15·70	
		Talaur ..	17·65	
		Tanda ..	19·25	
		Total Moth Forest,	1,875·80	
North Lalitpur.	Talbehat..	Barma Behar ..	334·00	Protected Forest.
		Shahpur ..	184·00	
		Jharar ..	168·00	
		Hinauta ..	50·00	
		Thana ..	115·00	
		Bangawan Kalan ..	298·00	
		Kapur Khurd ..	24·00	
		Kaprer Kalan ..	75·00	
		Gugar ..	64.00	
		Bhadona ..	57·00	
		Rajawan ..	101·00	
		Talbehat ..	526·42	
		Karesra ..	151·00	
		Pawa ..	576·00	
		Nathi Khera ..	1,993·00	Reserved Forest.
		Birdha ..	1,577·00	
		Hissar ..	1,330·00	
		Sanori ..	207·00	
		Piprai ..	276·00	
		Rajpur ..	1,052·00	

List of Government Forest with their areas comprised in the Jhansi district including the Lalitpur sub-division.

Range.	Pargana.	Name of village.	Area in acres.	Description.
North Lalitpur—(concld.)	Talbehat—(concld.)	Bijrotha ..	914·00	Reserved Forest.—(concld.)
		Gulenda ..	835·00	
		Lalove ..	360·00	
		Jamalpur ..	448·00	
		Sarkhari ..	33·00	
		Mau ..	80·00	
	Bansi ..	Haraspur ..	4,060·00	
		Pipra ..	826·00	
		Chhipai ..	362·00	
	Banpur ..	Baroda Dang ..	2,671·00	
		Semra Dang ..	181·00	
		Bamori Kharet ..	296·00	
		Porone ..	310·00	
		Bar ..	590·00	
		Tori ..	152·00	
		Larwari ..	231·00	
	Lalitpur ..	Kachnoda ..	202·00	
		Total North Lalitpur Range.	21,809·42	
South Lalitpur.	Lalitpur Balabehat.	Sairwans ..	134·00	Reserved Forest.
		Dudhai ..	6,320·00	
		Pian ..	183·00	
		Bharauch ..	1911·00	
		Murari ..	812·00	
		Chautraghat ..	459·00	
		Balabehat ..	4,553·00	
		Beoharpura ..	501·00	
		Paterai ..	1,428·00	
		Rasoi ..	310·00	
		Hinota ..	1,627·00	
		Bamori Bansa ..	6,510·00	
		Umaria Wiran ..	361·00	
		Bijori ..	795·00	
		Danwar ..	2,377·00	
		Chaubaro ..	197·00	
		Pepronia ..	229·00	
		Banspur ..	541·00	
		Saipura Khalsa ..	698·00	
		Maholi ..	753·00	
		Kirroda ..	499·00	
		Mamda ..	593·00	
		Sukhpura ..	153·00	
		Richha ..	176·00	
		Deogarh ..	1,100·00	
		Kuchdon ..	630·00	
		Saipura ..	328·00	
		Jamunia ..	114·00	
		Chandpur ..	795·00	
		Jehajpur ..	162·00	
		Chauka ..	105·00	

List of Government Forest with their areas comprised in the Jhansi district including the Lalitpur sub-division.

Range.	Pargana.	Name of village.	Area in acres.	Description.
South Lalitpur.—(concld.)	Balabehat..	Garauli (north) ..	294·00	Reserved Forest.—(concld.)
		Garauli (south) ..	499·00	
		Amau Khera ..	280·00	
	Madaura ..	Lakhanjher ..	3,714·00	
		Gonthra ..	3,710·00	
		Papro ..	1,486·00	
		Bangawan (north),	497·00	
		Bangawan (south),	642·00	
		Bandwa ..	1,425·00	
		Solda ..	2,446·00	
		Dhauri Sagor ..	5,497·00	
		Madanpur (west) ..	2,135·05	
		Nimkhera ..	264·00	
		Barkhera ..	582·00	
		Parol ..	2,596·00	
		Patna ..	1,500·00	
		Madanpur (east) ..	1,316·00	
		Derutala ..	66·00	
		Amoda ..	522·00	
		Bhonti ..	307·00	
		Talgawan ..	317·30	
		Barai ..	294·00	
		Hadda ..	2,284·56	
		Thangana ..	592·00	
		Gona ..	1,814·00	
		Patna Wiran ..	389·00	
		Jetupura ..	204·00	
		Kurrat ..	33·00	
		Barwar ..	724·00	
		Pisnari (north) ..	245·00	
		Pisnari (south) ..	163·00	
		Gora Kalan (Hansri),	459·00	
		Uldana ..	323·00	
		Sonrai ..	44·00	
	Mahroni ..	Sarkora ..	518·00	
		Sojna ..	1,096·00	
		Total South Lalitpur Range.	58,592·56	
		Total Jhansi district,	120,639·61	